The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE AVIATION CLUB

VOL. II NO. [illegible]30 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 30 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
1st Augt.	Medina ..	12500	....	..
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	31st July
Klein Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Minazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure. Headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6084	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	663	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

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INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,

Phone: 2357. Telegrams: "Bablis"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LHASA. 2185 Fri. 31st July 6 a.m. Direct
VARELA, 4,500 Thur. 6th Aug. about 9 a.m. Direct.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "VARELA" 4,500 tons on Thursday the 6th Aug. calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTA	3413	Thursday 6th Aug.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 20th ,,
[illegible]	3305	,, 3rd Sept
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

30th July 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	16th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	695	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract wilds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ENTERPRISE CLAIMING CONSIDERATION.

A dealer in precious stones and jewellery is like a family practitioner. He is much more successful in his efforts if he knows his clients. Established in 1873 we can claim to have an intimate and thorough knowledge of our many clients throughout India, and with our large and ever-changing stock we can supply any want.

WE HAVE A STAKE IN THE COUNTRY.

Unlike many Home firms, who through the exigencies of competition, have begun to flood the Indian market with circulars anent the ordering of goods direct from home, we have a stake in the country which by taxes we help to support and being on the spot we are able to ascertain that our customers have complete satisfaction in their selections. It stands to reason that we can show article after article until the right one is obtained, whereas, when ordering goods from Europe one buys, more or less, a "pig in a poke."

Therefore

SUPPORT ENTERPRISE IN INDIA

and remember that for all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks Silverware, Electro Plate and Pianos, we have made a study of the wants of the public in India and can best satisfy individual needs at prices which will compare most favourably with Home prices.

ESTABLISHED 1873 **MARCKS & Co., Ld.** FOREMOST 1914

Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalny)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
		Osaka
		Pekin
		Ryojun (Port Arthur)
		San Francisco
		Shanghai
		Tiehling
		Tientsin
		Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Asst. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

TRACER—WANTED temporarily a good TRACER, Rs. 45. Apply with specimen tracing to THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, Tata Hydro-Electric Works, Lonavla. 2122

WANTED by a lady with one little girl, a ROOM (unfurnished) with board, on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity. Apply stating terms to Box No. 78 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2125

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

WANTED POST as a TUTOR or Companion by an experienced teacher; a Gujerati scholar; excellent references. Also European Gujerati tuition. Apply to MASTER care of POST MASTER, Santa Cruz. 3377

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED a FAIR-SIZED OFFICE and good GODOWN accommodation in Fort or near Hornby Road preferred. Early entry required. Apply MACDONALD, 3rd Floor, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street. 3373

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130. Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit," Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED a DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Cuttack on a pay of Rs. 500-20-600, and first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Bengal Government Notification No. 891—T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September 1911. The selected candidate will have to join in September 1914, but the exact date will be intimated hereafter.
2. Applications from candidates should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Cuttack and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application should be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 25th August 1914.
3. The selected candidates will be on six months' probation prior to confirmation.
E. H. BERTHOUD,
Chairman,
District Board, Cuttack.
Cuttack, the 21st July 1914.

WANTED.

WONTED—A competent European LADY TEACHER, for Local Boys' and Girls' School, 134, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, one hour daily. Apply with certificates. 3389

WANTED—COMPETENT RAILWAY DRAFTSMAN for Africa for 6 months. Passage paid both ways. Salary Rs. 200-250 p.m. Apply Box No.778 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3384

WANTED.—A Parsi family to share a LARGE BUNAGLOW in a healthy and first class locality at Poona for the season or for any short period. Apply Box No. 776, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3379

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 60,000 to finance a going limited concern earning 20 per cent. profit. Interest and Share in commission will be paid. Write Box No. 779 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2126

WANTED a reliable MANAGER for an upcountry GINNING FACTORY. A knowledge of accounts and experience in the selection of cotton necessary. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3380

WANTED—A POST as a TEACHER by a YOUNG INDIAN LADY in any school, possesses certificates of School Final and Training School, second language Urdoo, best testimonials. Please apply to Box No. 536, c/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2126

WANTED—A WELL GOING and LONG ESTABLISHED DISPENSARY with a large clientele, situated in an important Taluka town, for sale. Private offers received upto 15th August 1914. Apply DR. V. K. PARAB L.M. & S., Panchmahal Dohod. 3391

WANTED by highly respectable and trustworthy HINDOO strong in English and Law (also French) POST of PRIVATE SECRETARY or in JUDICIAL SERVICE of NATIVE STATE. Apply to "SECRETARY" c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3388

WANTED Second hand TROLLY RAILS (including sleepers) with a top of one inch and a base of two inches, by Messrs. SITARAM LAXMAN AND SON, Shahabad stone Contractors Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, Please apply for particulars, with quotations. 3356

WANTED. (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant, has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED immediately a GRADUATE of any nationality as ASSISTANT EDITOR for the "Mail." Journalistic experience necessary.
EDITOR, "MAIL."
Byculla Post. 3386

WANTED a GODON of about 1,500 to 1,600 square feet in Mill district for storing electrical machinery and protecting it against rain and damp. Please write with full particulars to
THE GENERAL MANAGER,
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. S. Co., Ltd.,
2127 Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Lonavla Municipality; must be able to prepare plans and estimates. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla, 20th July 1914. 2119

WANTED a B.Sc., to act as SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER in the Darbar High School, salary Rs. 75—5—100. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating the group of subjects they had taken up for their B.Sc. Examination to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur, Jhalawar, JHALRAPATAN (Rajputana.) 2128

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2113

WANTED a graduate for the Head Mastership of Victoria High School, Khairagarh, on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 in 3 years. Preference will be given to one who is experienced in teaching, and is well-up in games, especially in Cricket and Tennis.
Apply with testimonials, up to the end of July 1914, to—
DIWAN,
Feudatory State,
Khairagarh, C. P.,
District Raipur.
Dated Khairagarh.
17th July 1914. 2121

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER. 24 by 6½ by 125lb. Double rivetted by JOHN MUSGRAVE. Apply Box No. 772 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3364

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage at Rampart Row Fort. 2015

FOR SALE.

CABINET GRAMOPHONE (standing 3 ft. 6 ins. FOR SALE with records. Cost Rs. 225, take for Rs. 110, or near offer. Apply "X" care of GRINDLAY & Co. 3372

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

FOR SALE—A set 60 pieces English electro-plated Spoons and Forks (stamped E P. N. S. Crown Plate), compg: a doz: each Dessert and Table Forks, a doz: each Dessert and Table Spoons and a doz: Tea Spoons. Never been used, bargain, Rs. 30 lot or ½ set Rs. 16. No approval. Apply Box No. 780 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3392

FOR SALE.—Offers invited. Red plush tableau curtain with frieze and silk border, etc., under use on the Royal Opera House Stage, size 28' by 30' and also red silk panel pieces on the partitions and red plush cushions and red velvet friezes of the Boxes. Apply in writing to the Proprietor.
The above is in perfect condition and is only sold for making room for new materials in another style. 3382

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF A 4 PER CENT LOAN OF RS 6,35,500 SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR EXTENSION OF THE KARACHI WATER WORKS, *VIDE* GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION NO. 2714, DATED 6TH JULY 1914.

I. with the sanction of the Government of India the Municipality of Karachi invite tenders for the above loan of Rs. 6,35,500.
2. The loan is to be raised on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality, the excellent financial condition of which will be seen from the figures showing the income and expenditure for the last four years, as given below:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus income over expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	10,86,618	10,05,855	80,763
1911-12	15,23,060	11,15,718	4,07,342
1912-13	14 48,05	12,38,202	2,10,203
1913-14	14,72,228	12.56,939	2,15,289
Total for 4 years ..	55,30,301	46,16,714	9,13,677
Average per annum .	13,82,593	11,54,178	2,28,420

TENDERS

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the loan will be received up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on **Monday 31st August 1914, by the** Acting Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, at the Municipal Office, Karachi.
4. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or **multiples of Rs. 500. Each tender must be in** a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Rs. 6,35,500 loan for extension of Municipal Water Works, Karachi."
5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or in rupees and annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
6. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender, and further reserve to themselves the right to accept **the whole or such portion only as they may** think proper of any sum tendered for.
7. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office, or into the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, as follows:—
5 per cent on application.
95 per cent within one month after date of acceptance of tender.
8. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the payments are not made as specified above, all payments made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.
9. The first instalment of 5 per cent on tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

10. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent payable half yearly on 1st April and 1st October.
11. Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on the subsequent instalment from date of payment of such instalment into the Municipal Office or the Bank of Bombay, Karachi.
12. **A sufficient sum will be set aside annually** and invested to provide for the repayment of the Loan on the date specified.

REPAYMENT.

13. The loan will be repayable in full at the end of twenty years.
14. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Acting Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Karachi.

HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS,
President,
Karachi Municipality
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 14th July 1914.

NOTICE.

THE POWERS of Attorney given by Mr. C. PAUL HOFMANN and MESSRS. C. PAUL HOFMANN Ld. of Dresden to MESSRS. S. M. WARDEN AND Co. of Bombay are this day cancelled.
M. H. DEHDASHTI,
Constituted Attorney of
C. Paul Hofmann Ld. of Dresden.
27th July 1914. 3360

NOTICE.

WE have appointed Messrs. KORDAY BROS. of 31 Hamam Street, Bombay to act as our SOLE AGENTS in Bombay and in the Bombay Presidency for our goods which please note.
TRUCHOT & GRASSIS
Manufacturers of all sorts of goldthreads, gold laces, etc., 18-20 rue Tronchet, Lyon (France).
Lyon 1st July, 1914. 3376

NOTICES.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN 191 .

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.
2 Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.
3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities, provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.
4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.
5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 4th August 1914 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.
6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.
7 Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1914.
8 Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1914 at the time of issue of Debentures.
9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1914.
10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 4th August 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.
11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.
12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,75,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
G. W. HATCH,
Chairman.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th July, 1914. 3241

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and codicil of LADY MANKOREBAI widow of SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS Knight. .....Deceased.
1 NAVALBAI widow of TULSIDAS VANDRAVANDAS residing at Pedder Road, in Bombay, outside the Fort, (2) NAGINDAS PRANJIWANDAS MEHTA, a merchant, residing at Sandhurst Road outside the Fort, (3). TOOLSIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, an Insurance agent, residing at Queen's Road, outside the Fort, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants the executrix and executors named in the will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 23rd, day of July 1914.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
3381 Petitioners' Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 5th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th July 1914. 3383

LOST.

ONE THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY'S SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1314. Persons dealing in it will do so at their risk.
G. W. KANITKAR.
S. W. KANITKAR.
3355

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR KAIKOSHRU DORABJI PALKHIWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement dwelling house and stable standing thereon known as Jubilee Bag situate lying and being at the North side of Falkand Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 460 Sq. yards or thereabouts forming a portion of the property formerly known as the East India Flour Mills and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, New Nos. A1/13925, 13926, 13938, 14013, 14026 New Survey No. 3A, 3B/6952 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2568 and Street No. 513 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by other portions of the said property known as East India or Bapty Flour Mills on or towards the West by Falkland Road aforesaid on or towards the South by a Mosque and on or towards the North by Bapty Road.
Dated this 29th day of July 1914.
JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
3387 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, CLUBS, AND MESSES.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST ENGLISH-MADE PLATEDWARE, A VERY LARGE LOT OF ENGLISH MADE DINNER SETS CROCKERY WARE, GLASSWARE, LARGE SHOW CASES, GLASS DOOR SLIDING CUPBOARDS CHANDELLIERS OLD CHINAWARE Etc.
ON SUNDAY the 2nd August 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction at the 1st floor of the stable of Mr. Kamoo Jaffer Suleman, near the Portuguese Church Girgaon Tram Terminus, a big lot of best plateware by Reed Burton and Elkington, a very large lot of Englishmade dinner sets, tea and coffee sets, baskets, dishes, plates, and also best English crockeryware and glassware, and marble topped tables, glass door show cases and sliding cupboards, hanging and table lamps, chandelliers, wall clocks, hall ornaments, old paintings, and old chinaware etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
N. B.—The above-mentioned dinner sets and crockeryware are real English-made and rare at hand.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 1ST AUGUST 1914 AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD JOHN ROBERTS PATTERN DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, BEST PLATEDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE AND COPPER UTENSILS, Etc.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at Clarke House, opposite to the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of elegant and stylish chesterfield sofas, handsome John Roberts' fashions side-boards, sliding dining tables, high back English style dining chairs, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, drawing-room sets of artistic designs, corner and side cabinets, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, marble topped round and octagon tables writing dressing and wash-hand tables, chiffoneers, chest of drawers, best quality platedware, crockeryware and glassware, table ornaments and copper utensils, etc.
The property of C. A. C. Morris, Esq.
Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, July 30th.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE GOLD WATCHES, CHAIN, ETC.
On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Meadows Street (opposite the Oak Lane and next to Messrs. Tarachand Parshram, jewellers), by order of Messrs. Dubash and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee herein and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Antoon Framrose:—
1 18 ct. gold Roscopf watch.
1 gold watch by John Jones.
1 gold 8 days' key watch.
1 18 ct. gold Chronometer watch by G. A. Charpie and Co.
1 gold pocket watch.
1 gold enamelled watch.
1 gold chain with Dollar.
1 gold necklace set with pearls and rubies.
1 pair gold Crosses set with pearls.
Tie pins, cigar and cigarette cases, Silver pencils, sleeve links, 1 piece of gold, 1 pair spectacles etc.
The above are on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OPPOSITE THE MUSTAN TANK AT HUZURIA MOHOLLA.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. D. M. Mascarenhas and S. M. D'Souza and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors Karimbai widow of Sajan Amin and Fatmabai minor daughter of Jainatbai widow of Dada Miya Fakir Mahomed and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage dated 7th day of June 1911 executed by the said mortgagors in favour of the said mortgagees and also in pursuant to the consent decree dated 11th. July 1913 passed in Suit No. 273 of 1913 by the High Court at Bombay, the following landed property viz:—
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Nagpada Tank Road in Huzuria Moholla in New Town in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 42 New No. 16532 and New Survey No. 1 3873 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 217, 218 Street No. 183, 185 to 195 and containing by admeasurement 429 and 5/9 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the stable of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, and partly by the house of Mohamed Dalal on or towards the West by Huzuria Moholla on or towards the North by the house of Haji Kaji Chilme and on or towards the South partly by the Mortgagor's ground and partly by Nagoba's Temple.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 25 in Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, July 30th.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

LUCKY SALE

Closing shortly.
SALE? SALE? SALE?
at
CHINA-JAPAN STORES
SHOW-ROOM AT
ABDUL REHMAN STREET
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
BRANCH AT PRINCE'S & VICTORIA DOCKS
TRY YOUR LUCK
AT CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
FISH POND 6 annas dip
and you get articles of Rs. 10.
if you are lucky.

The
Bombay Chronic

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES

GALA NIGHT

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.

STARS *** STARS *** STARS

RUSSELL AND HELD

That clever comedy duo from London Town.
The Dancer and the Magnetic Lady.

ROSA ROMA

One of the most refined Artistes who has ever appeared at the Gaiety.
Violin Playing far above the average.

TORINO

There are many jugglers on this earth to-day.

BUT ONLY "ONE TORINO."

TWO GREAT FILMS.

FOR LOVERS OF DRAMA

KATHLEEN

THE

IRISH ROSE

A charming and pretty little photo drama to suit all our patrons.

FOR OUR SPORTING CHUMS.

THE

SUMMERS-STONE

FIGHT.

Exclusive rights as usual booked by the Gaiety.

GALA NIGHT

BUT OUR COMICS—WELL! WELL!! WELL!!!

300 WAISTCOAT BUTTONS FOUND IN THE THEATRE THIS WEEK.

POPULAR PRICES BOOK EARLY AT ROSE & CO. **POPULAR PRICES**

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A Great Spectacular Drama.

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

4,000 Feet—In Four Chapters.

A picture which cost thousands of pounds to produce, and in which over 5,000 Men and Horses have taken part. The Story is based on the Book of Judith in the Apocrypha, and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

SEE THE GREAT ATTACK OF THE ASSYRIANS ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA.

A scene unparalleled in the realm of moving pictures.

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE PAPERS AT HOME.

Here are a few Opinions:—

"Almost too realistic"—*The Times.* "Its scenes are magnificent"—*The Stage.*

"One of the three greatest films the world has ever seen"—*Pearson's.*

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

August 18th, 19th & 20th at 9-30 p.m. prompt.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present Pinero's Farcical Comedy.

THE MAGISTRATE

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co. on August 4th.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

A DANCE CLASS at very moderate price will be open for children of 6 to 15 years every SATURDAY afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m., commencing from SATURDAY the 1st AUGUST, at TAJ MAHAL HOTEL Room No. 451.

3393 MLLE. SINGY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

A SUPREMELY GRAND PROGRAMME
A Happy New Era in the Cinema World.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY WEDNESDAY

A REALY MAGNIFICENT FILM

"POISON TREE"

3,325 FEET.

How an envious sister tries to work ruin—will be best seen in this Film. The whole picture is vividly nice. Full of pathos, sensation and startling incident.

ANOTHER STAR ATTRACTION

THE HEN WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS

1,120 FEET.

A surpassing extraordinary film of Tricks and Marvellous Magic ever thrown on the screen.

Every Saturday and Sunday Prizes Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12. (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 16.26

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Rainfall has increased along the foot of the Eastern Himalayas and decreased in South Peninsula. Conditions are still slightly unsettled off the south Orissa coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, North-East Baluchistan, East Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, South-West Punjab, Kashmir, South Rajputana and the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair, Tavoy and Rangoon one inch; Moulmein two; Diamond Island, Toungoo one and a half; Kyaukpyu and Akyab three; Bhamo one and a half; Myitkyina, Dibrugarh and Silchar one; Gauhati four; Jalpaiguri and Sambalpur three; Balasore one and a half; Bareilly and Dehra Dun one; Mussooree four; Mukteswar two; Murree and Cherat one and a half; Simla, Peshawar, Fort Sandeman one; Mount Abu one and a half; Khandwa and Raipur two; Parbhani three; Nizamabad one and a half; Calicut one.

Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces and Gujarat, decrease in extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th July, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.13in., Hissar 0.64in. and Delhi 0.33in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.16in. and Allahabad 0.86in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Jodhpur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, fairly general in Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Rajkot has had 0.12in., Veraval 0.36in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.10in., Deesa 0.11in., Ahmedabad 0.25in., Surat 0.16in. and Indore 0.33in. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division and local rain in the northern half; Jubbulpore has had 0.33in., Akola 0.13in., Amraoti 0.35in., Nagpur 0.14in., Chanda 0.17in. and Raipur 1.96in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0.75in. of rain Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.25in., Sholapur 0.26in., Belgaum 0.18in., Nizamabad 1.56in. and Hyderabad 0.82in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the east Punjab, fairly general in Kathiawar and the south Bombay Deccan and local in the Madras Deccan, Central India West, the north Bombay and the Madras Deccan, while on the west Coast of the Peninsula Bombay and Calicut are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance. There has been an increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad but a decrease in the Konkan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, fairly general rain in Gujarat, local rain in the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Kathiawar and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	93.1	83.6	51	..	0.00	..
Jask	96.4	88.0	77	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	90.1	84.4	62	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.6	80.8	78	..	6.20	3.80
Rawalpindi	89.4	74.2	81	0.04	12.75	3.17
Lahore	93.9	80.1	81	..	10.70	3.75
Sirsa	88.3	75.6	89	0.64	9.00	..
Ambala	87.0	77.1	89	0.13	10.04	—0.70
Delhi	89.0		92	0.33	10.98	0.33
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.7	81.3	81	..	14.55	3.14
Mainpuri	88.3	79.0	91	0.16	7.70	—1.93
Jhansi	87.1	77.5	81	0.02	16.60	0.72
Cawnpore	89.0	80.5	92	0.07	9.52	—4.00
Allahabad	94.6	77.2	83	0.86	22.90	6.98
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.5	86.4	86	..	4.25	3.11
Karachi	87.2	79.5	83	..	6920	2.29
Ajmer	86.9	76.6	83	..	9.24	0.60
Jaipore	90.0	77.3	79	..	18.69	9.37
Kotah	88.6	79.0	91	..	14.68	2.39
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
	85.6	76.1	85	..	6.32	—1.98
Bhuj	82.0	78.7	87	0.03	11.71	3.11
Dwarka	80.1	76.0	91	0.36	8.90	—1.85
Veraval	85.1	74.9	91	0.12	14.72	—0.68
Rajkot	89.2	76.6	89	0.10	20.08	10.64
Bhavnagar Para	84.1	77.4	91	0.16	38.47	13.74
Surat	88.6	76.2	91	0.25	21.12	5.12
Ahmedabad	82.6	76.8	91	0.11	14.63	3.73
Deesa	85.4	74.2	86	..	14.27	1.98
Neemuch	80.9	73.1	94	0.33	12.48	—2.51
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.5	75.5	94	0.33	18.44	—6.40
Saugor	79.6	73.0	89	0.04	18.08	—2.34
Hoshangabad	85.1	75.4	91	..	26.16	6.50
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	89.2	74.1	87	0.13	11.41	—3.23
Amraot	87.4	73.6	95	0.35	9.73	—5.78
Nagpur	84.6	75.9	85	0.14	17.30	—4.44
Chanda	85.9	75.6	95	0.17	15.59	—7.88
Raipur	85.9	75.6	97	1.96	17.17	—5.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.5	76.6	92	0.75	40.64	—2.04
Ratnagiri	83.3	74.9	90	0.06	71.98	10.01
Mormugao	84.6	77.7	88	0.03	67.48	7.30
Karwar	83.7	78.0	89	0.04	90.37	14.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.1	72.7	90	0.03	11.42	2.21
Ahmednagar	83.5	70.5	89	0.02	9.16	0.90
Poona	76.6	71.1	93	0.25	16.81	5.31
Sholapur	84.3	71.6	90	0.26	12.80	3.99
Bijapur	86.3	71.7	86	..	3.57	—1.77
Belgaum	75.3	67.6	90	0.18	44.54	21.17
Aurangabad	83.5	70.5	92	0.06	14.51	2.99
Nizamabad (Indur).	87.9	71.6	95	1.56	27.52	13.09
Hyderabad	81.0	71.2	97	0.82	19.91	9.88
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.7	77.6	85	0.07	81.52	8.02
Calicut	83.8	?	97	0.93	65.21	1.49
Cochin	85.5	76.8	82	..	45.15	—4.75
Colombo	85.3	78.4	85	..	13.54	1.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.4	76.2	88	0.02	10.17	—0.20
Bellary	91.0	75.7	68	..	1.84	—1.84
Guddapah	91.3	74.8	78	0.22	6.92	0.24
Madras	98.2	81.5	68	..	2.77	—2.91
Bangalore	81.0	66.6	85	0.02	5.87	—1.93
Coimbator	89.4	73.1	77	..	2.74	—0.12
Trichinopoly	96.1	80.2	53	..	0.66	—9.
Negapatam	97.5	80.9	76	..	1.07	—1.46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 29th July 1914 was 29·815 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 28th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.506 inches
Temperature of Air	79.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 ,,
Dew Point	76.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.898 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,
Movement of Wind do.	279 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.72 inches
Total fall during month	23.87 ,,
Do. do. year	40.71 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0 08 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	July	h. m	ft in.	July	h. m.	ft in.
W	29	3 37	26 6	29	n 9 18	18 10
		3 36 a	27 1		10 3 a	16 9
TH	30	n 4 46	26 0	30	m 10 18	20 1
		4 24 a	26 2		11 7 a	16 10
F	31	6 4	25 9	31	m 11 34 a	21 1
	Aug.	5 26 a	25 4	Aug.		
S	1	m 7 28	25 11	1	m 0 16	16 10
		6 44 a	24 9		1 23 a	21 4
S	2	m 8 49	26 7	2	m 1 26	16 8
		8 8 a	24 7		2 48 a	20 11
M	3	m 9 55	27 5	3	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22	25 0		3 52 a	20 2
TU	4	n10 43	28 1	4	m 3 30	16 2
		10 22 a	25 6		4 46 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 29 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 16m
,, 30 (Thursday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m
,, 31 (Friday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m
Aug. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m
,, 2 (Sunday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m
,, 3 (Monday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m
,, 4 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter July 30th, 5h. 29·0m, a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 6th 6h, 20·7m. a.m. Last Quarter, Aug. 14th, 6h, 26·0m. a.m., New Moon, Aug. 21st 5h, 26·5m, p.m.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNMENT'S TERMS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

Two informal meetings of the promoters of the Hindu University movement have taken place at Allahabad. The Hon. Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga presided at one of them. At both meetings gentlemen from other stations were also present.

Preliminary to the consideration of the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler at a formal meeting for which a month's notice is needed, they proceeded to discuss the matter informally. The said letter and the draft of the Bill as submitted by the Committee to the Government on the 25th Octover, 1912, were carefully compared and considered. It was decided to record no formal resolution on the subject, but the general trend of opinion was that the provisions of the draft bill submitted to the Government on the 25th Octover, 1912, by the Committee were adequate and a representation should be submitted to the Government asking for a reconsideration of the terms in the letter.

It was decided that a formal meeting of the society and its Committee of Management should be convened at an early date.

LUCKNOW, July 28.

Sir James Meston accompanied by Sir Harcourt Butler and the Maharaja of Darbhanga paid a brief visit to Benares yesterday where they inspected the proposed site of the Hindu University. They returned to Allahabad the same evening.

PROPER USE OF THE WORD "SWADESHI."

CIRCULAR TO POLICE OFFICERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Officiating Inspector-General of the Police has issued a circular warning Superintendents of Police and other officers against the habit which has risen, especially amongst the subordinate officers, of loosely using what may be called the cant term "Swadeshi" when sedition is meant. The circular continues that the desire to stimulate Indian Swadeshi industries has had the sympathy of the Government and it is undesirable that the term should be used in a different sense.

This circular was first issued by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam three or four years ago. It was subsequently is sued by the Bengal Government.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 29th.

S.S. Grigna	Crome	Buseh July 20
S.S. Lichtenfels	Carrtens	Hamburg June 25

DEPARTURES.

July 29th.

S.S. Jeddah	Ternel	Jeddah via Karachi
S.S. Dandolo	Giacopello	Calcutta etc.
S.S. Elgin	Potts	Do
S.S. Himalaya	Cooks	Shanghai etc,
S.S. Nera	Valiat	Marseilles
S.S. Robertson	Parkins	Madras
S.S. Lawoe	Wheeler	Jeddah

The following vessels obtain portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Marmagoa and Rangoon
S.S. Kasara	Gulliver	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Bandra	Maude	Do

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Grigua	for Dunkirk etc.
"	Ujina	for Calcutta etc.

S. S. Grigua:—The steamer Grigua, 2,099 tons, Captain R. H. Crome, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on July 20, with ballast.

S. S. Lichtenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels, 3,523 tons, Captain L. Carrtens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on June 25, with a general cargo.

S. S. Himalaya:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Himalaya, 3,705 tons, Captain W. W. Cocke, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc., with mail, against cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nera:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy.'s steamer Nera, 3,431 tons, Captain Vallats sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Robertson:—The steamer Clan Robertson, 3,103 tons, Captain G. H. Parkins, sailed yesterday for Madras, with ballast.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 733 pilgrims.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. Gulliver, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain H. Maude, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain G. Kametaka, will sail to-day for Marmagoa and Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Colombo for Bomboy on the 28th instant and is due here on the morning of Saturday next.

P DOCK.

Friday, July 29th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
D & E	Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
F	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
H	Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
K	Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
M	Arcadia	Bareham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N	Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co
Q	Sardar	Ookerji	P. G. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1	Susquenana	Lewis	& A. G. & Co
2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
4	Kirklee	Curle	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J.F.& Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
9	Braunfels	Fimermann	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13	Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
14	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. &Co
15	Khosrouh	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
16	Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Caledonia	Goubault	M. M. & Co
2	Taiyabi	Kaas	R. E. Collin & Co
3	Ozarda	Mils	M. M. &Co.
5	Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
6	City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
7	Marienbad	Behnars	A. L. S. N. & Co
10	Nairung	Jallis (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
15	Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
16	Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

H. W. A. D.

Baron Erskin	Tasker	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Griqua	Crome	D. N. Sons
Palembang	Jensen	W. & A. G. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venles	
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kommodore	Kasch	A. S. & Co.
Lichtenfels	Carrtens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Furnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Swasi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Stephinetia	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. S. P. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. & Co
Vaidura	Boys	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CASTALIA (s) 55 bales cotton waste, Solomon Brothers; 5,121 cwts. linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.. 983 cwts. linseed cake, S. Pestonji and Co.; 2,017 cwts. ground nut and kurdee cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

CITY OF POONA (s) 43 tons coal, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CASTALIA (s) 1,980 cwts ground nuts, 402 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

CITY OF POONA (s) 1,500 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CASTALIA (s) 300 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 18 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck.

FOR HULL.

MONTEBELLS (s) 300 cwts cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

STEENBERGEN (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 32 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 135 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 201 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 208 cwts. zedoary turmeric, Kanji Mooraji.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHANDA (s) 1,848 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 112 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 5,006 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 30 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.; 165 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 4,052 cwts. ground nut cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUNFELS (s) 55 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 15 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

MARIENFELS (s) 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 785 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts. castor seeds, Volkart Bros.; 770 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.. 15 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 175 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 35 cwts. animal guts, Ad Meyer; 684 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation; 1,000 cwts castor seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR FRIUME.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

KIRKLEE (s) 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 3,500 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

VALDURA (s) 8,500 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

RANGOON MARU (s) 76 cwts. buffalo pickers. H. P. Daruwalla.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 60 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Ujina from Calcutta, Agents M. M and Co.—248 bags rice, 3,916 tons coal, 126 coils monila rope, 20 cases Y. M. sheetings, 6 cases scented hair oil, 62 casks 200 drums, B. L. oil, 1 bale newspapers, 106 bale paper, 6 bundles cardamoms, 77 bundles cloves, 7 packages pepper, 29 cases biscuits, 585 chests and 180 quarter chests tea.

S. S. Rajput from Sourabaya, Agents, Turner Morrison and Co.—993 pieces teak squares, 18,894 pieces teak sleepers, 339 pieces teak logends, 99 drums spirits of wine, 1,688 bags sugar.

S. S. Nera from Noumea, Agents. M. Maritimes, 1 bag almonds, 101 bags arecanuts, 2 cases brandy, 70 cases dripping, 2 cases conserves, 158 cases provisions, 12 casks tallow, 296 cases tea, 663 bundles teakwood.

S. S. City of Poona from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon and Co.—2356 cases and 2,009 bales cotton goods, 421 bales and 250 cases cotton yarn, 1 case cotton, 138 cases and 80 bales cotton and woollen goods, 113 cases and 59 bales woollen goods, 7 cases and 1 bale cotton and artificial silk goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 2 cases silk yarn, 7 cases linen goods, 14 cases linen and cotton goods, 1 case silk and woollen goods, 832 casks china clay, 192 casks and 161 crates tiles, 125 bags glauber-salt, 150 bags and 20 kegs bicarbonate soda, 22 kegs soda crystals, 9 casks soda ash, 12 packages tobacco, 2,816 bags and 7,135 baskets potatoes, 50 cases beer, 15 cases, 50 bottles and 10 flasks brandy, 7 hogsheads whisky, 1 case wine, 21 case locks, 100 bundles copper sheets, 25 cases nut oil, 5 barrels and 20 drums colza oil, 13 drums transformer oil, 5 drums, 252 barrels, and 1 case lubricating oil, 2 barrels and 45 cases oil, 23 cases, 80 drums, and 209 kegs, paint and colour, 123 bales old newspapers, 44 bales, 35 crates and 12 trusses paper, 10 cases milk, 133 cases biscuits, 10 barrels, 1,300 boxes, 345 cases and 40 drums soap, 320 crates and 101 boxes bottles, 302 packages window glass, 1,290 bundles buckets, 7 barrels lubricating grease, 24 barrels and 10 casks tallow.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 28th.

Consols 2½ %	71⅜—½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs no transactions	
Rentes 3 %	77½—1¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.53plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	24⅜plus 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	24½plus 3/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian Buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½—⅝
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 27132unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	86—¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4½plus ¼
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4½unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5plus ¼
" " " " 6 "	5¼plus ¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2⅜plus ¼
" 7 day market loans	2⅜plus ¼

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" Exports to Continent	12,000
Futures at New York Aug.	11.74—42
Futures at New York Oct.	11.83—37
Declined owing to foreign selling and to weakness in southern spot markets and increased offerings.	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.75—85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.24—44
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	11.84—48
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅞—⅛
Demand Bills	4.92plus 3/32
Silver Commercial Bars	.53 3/32plus 2/32

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 28th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" Sales of East Indian	100
" Imports	8,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Irregular.	
Tone of Manchester Market Dull inactive.	
Mid. Americans	7.13—4
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.90unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Aug. 12.05—11 Oct. 12.09—11
New York Official noon call	Aug. 12.02—14 Oct. 12.07—13
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug. 12.50—18 Oct. 12.21—19

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	690—4
A.S.	6.73unchgd.
S.O.	6.61 plus 2
O.N.	6.58 " 3
N.D.	6.53 " 2
D.J.	6.53 " 3
J.F.	6.54 " 3
F.M.	6.55 " 3
M.A.	6.56 " 2
A.M.	6.57 " 3

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Firmer with moderate biz..
Tone "Cloths" Quiet Prices Easier.

Weft American 54's	11¼
Weft Egyptian 80's	16⅞
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	11⅝
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10⅞
" 32's B.	10⅜
" 36's W.T.C.	10⅜
" 36's B.	11
" 42's	11¼
" American 60's	15
" Egyptian 60's	16
" " 80's	21
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15lbs. Range	2/8¼
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	20⅜
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11¼
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11¼
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5⅞
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	July-Aug.
Water Twist American 30's	10½
" " " 40's	11½
" " " 40's	11½
" " " 50's	12⅝
" " " 60's	14⅝
" " Egyptian 40's	16½
" " " 50's	16⅝
" " " 60's	17½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, July 28th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; Hull sellers unchanged.	37¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull Buyers Firm unchanged	37¼
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.	
South Australian. Jan.-Feb.; sellers	37½
Victorian. Jan.-Feb.; sellers	37½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers	37¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers Firm unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk value firm	54½
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sep.; London done sellers Firm	53—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept; Hamburg done firm.	50½plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers Firm unchanged	£6/6/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M. B.	£58¼—⅜
Copper Braziers	£72½—¾
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10/6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; steady but little done unchgd	12/8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India unchanged not offered	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.;	9/5—½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/6½plus ½d
Steady only small business.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Nov.-Dec.; unchanged steady but very quiet.	13/6½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.; value unchanged	11/2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.; dull unchanged	11/1½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged	10/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged	10/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged	11/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value firm, but no business unchanged.	11/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers quiet unchanged	2/10½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 29th July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
8 bundles rupees	16,000	Linga,	National.
1 tin sovs.	1,980	Bahrein	"

EXCHANGE.

The market is disorganised. Business is dull.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 7/8
D.D. mail	1	3 29-32
T.T. forward, 16 Oct.	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 31-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 7-32 to ¼
" " forward,		on quotation
" " 6 m-s ready	1	4 15—32
France 3m-s ready		170 to ¼
Marks " "		139 to ¼
60 days Hongkong		129¾
" Shanghai		172½
" Japan		150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced 3/16 both for ready and forward to 24 3/8 and 42½ respectively. The market opened at 72-3 for ready and the settlement, but has given way during the day and closes as under. A small business is reported.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	2	0
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (oum duty) ready	71	12	0
1st Settlement	71	11	0
2nd Settlement	71	12	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 27th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	34	39,034
B. B. & C. I. Railway	29	35,177

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The paper market opened weak to-day owing to the news of a threatening character with regard to the conflict between Austria and Servia. In the morning business was done at Rs. 95-5-6 but suddenly the rates dropped and after touching Rs. 94-14-6 the market closed at Rs. 95 (Buyers) for the 31st July delivery. The rate for the 31st August settlement stood about annas five low throughout the day and closed at Rs. 94. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99-12 (1911).

SHARES.

The cotton mill market stood firm to-day and an improvement was noticed in several shares.

David improved to Rs. 501¼ and Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 435 closed at Rs. 430 Standards improved to Rs. 985 and Madhavji to Rs. 1085. Central stood steady at Rs. 1840 Colaba at Rs. 1440 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1435 Currimbhai moved up to Rs. Rs. 210. Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 955. Bombay Electric Tramway ordinary shares declined at Rs. 222½. Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 83½ and deferred at Rs. 147.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 60.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co. (Liverpool):—"Small steady market; yesterday's buyers sold today. Some Continental selling. Later. Market declined for July August on pressure to sell; local operators and American selling. New crop months steady on straddle buying here on American cables. (New York): "Selling on rumours of war and on slack market being weak." (Crop):—"Our travelling man wires from Williamstown, Coventry, Texas:—Drought doing great harm; must have rain or crop will be very short. Temperature is falling." (Estimates of condition to 25th July):—"Norden and Co. 79 per cent; Pell and Co. 80 per cent; Commercial Appeal Memphis 79.2 per cent; Stephen Weld and Co. New York 80.3 per cent.

Gruning:—"Market irregular and feverish. Weather reports less favourable. Our opinion is that chances are in favour of a further decline owing to declining trade."

Hornby Hemeiryk:—"New York market declined in consequence of rumours of war-like nature."

There was a slump in prices in New York and New Orleans on rumours of war and weakness of the stock markets. The political situation is extremely grave, and much anxiety is felt as to the result of the declaration of war by Austria. Weather, crop conditions, and trade are now of secondary consideration in the cotton market. All have given place to political news

The local market opened quiet and easier at Rs. 271 for good Broach March, Rs. 215 for fine Bengal January and Rs. 235 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. During the day the market has been unsettled. In the morning good Broach was done at Rs. 270 but later on declined to Rs. 268½, and then improved to Rs. 270½. A line of fine Khamgaon Akola was done in the afternoon at Rs. 233, but the rate cased to Rs. 231½. There is some enquiry from Japan for new crop, but at low rates. The market closes irregular.

Ready cotton is dull with little doing.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals		204		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	214			"
Do.	190			August
M.G. Kandeish	222			Jan. 1915
Do.	199	189		August.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha	258			Jan. 1915.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	255			"
M.G. Ycotmahl	249			"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	245			"
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	233			"
Do.	208			August
M.G. Amravati	237			Jan. 1915.
M.G. Broach			270	March 1915
Do.	261			August
M.G. Muttia		188		"
Saw-ginned Dharwar			251	"
M.G. Westerns			253	"
Do.			248	"
M.G. Compta			256	"
M.G. Miraj			271	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	21,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	6.63 — 27
A.S.	6.50 " 23
S.O.	6.41 " 20
O.N.	6.39 " 19
N.D.	6.34 " 19
D.J.	6.34 " 19
J.F.	6.36 " 18
F.M.	6.36 " 19
M.A.	6.37 " 19

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is firm.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	14	0	"
May	5	9	0	"

LINSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown Ready	8	15	0	R. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	7	0	R. T.
May	9	11	0	"

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	R. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	2	0	"

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	51	8	0
Small	50	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	8	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	11	0	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras Ready	34	8	0
Forward	7	1	0 R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	4	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 29.

Antwerp:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., 10 l.s., 12 s.c.
Dunkirk:—11 l.s., 13 s.c., 10 l.s., 12 s.c.
Hull:—10 l.s. forward.
Havre:—14 l.s., 15 s.c.
Hamburg:—12 l.s., 14 s.c., 12 l.s., 14 s.c.
Genoa:—12 l.s., 13 s.c., 11 l.s., 12 s.c.
Liverpool and Marseilles:—10 l.s., 11 s.c., 10 l.s., 11 s.c.
Trieste and Venice:—14-6 l.s., 15-6 s.c., forward.
London:—12 l.s., 14 s.c., forward.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	1,516Bales
Wheat	15,029 Cwts.
Linseed	8,253 "
Rape, Rai etc.	2,742 "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	1,417 "
Groundnuts	302 "
Castorseed	3,258 "
Rice	597 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Cottonseed	8,374 "
Mowraseed	5,424 "
Gram	972 "
Jowar	8,879 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	Nil "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The declaration of war caused no alarm in the Calcutta share market. The transactions included:—

Coal.—Bengal 800; Bina Kuri 7¼; Baraboni 12 5-8; Imperial 8½; Pench Valley 27½; Raneegunge 21½; South Govindpore 9½; Seebpoore 33½.

Jute.—Northbrook (ord) 11½.

Tea.—Bishnauth 23¼; Rajabaree 72.

Miscellaneous.—Crew and Company 78; Calcutta Tramways (ord) 112½.

Holders of coal shares are firm in expectation of a large demand in the event of war.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona. Rughy Football. Bombay Gymkhana v. "Old Crocks." 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 31.

English Mail Steamer Moria due 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 1.

Poona Racing Season begins.

MONDAY, August 3.

Adjourned Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 11-30 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 4.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Issue of Fifty Lakhs of Rupees of Debentures, Tenders received upto 12 noon.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HYLAND.—On the 27th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hyland, at Lemsford Road, St. Albans, a son.

LONG.—July 14th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Major W. C. Long, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

NASH.—July 14th, at Mysore, the wife of R. D. Nash, Madras Postal Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BAYLIS.—July 12th, Amelia Isadora, wife of the late William Baylis and daughter of Captain W. Barton R. N. R. Port Officer, Bimlipatam, in her 50th year.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg., Commandant.

July 30.

Corps Shooting Club.

It is notified for information that the next competition will be held at the British Infantry Range Colaba at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday August 1st.

2. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday morning next, the 1st proximo at 7-30 a.m.
Ride Out to Antop Hill Wednesday August 5th.

3. The Commandant proposes to have the first Ride Out of the Season on Wednesday August 5th "Cocoanut Day" to Antop Hill.
The Squadron will be told off into small groups under an Officer or N. C. Officer, for Reconnaissance and road report scheme, from Mahaluxmi Station to place of rendezvous.
The necessary message books, compass and road map should be brought on parade.
Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Mahaluxmi Station so as to arrive there about 7-15 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station 7-35 a.m.
Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 7-45 a.m.
Dress—Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles.

(Signed) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell Commanding.

July 30.

549. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 31st Inst. & Saturday 1st prox.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 2nd Prox.—Corps Spoon (conditions as for Indo Transval competition.)
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

550. C. C. M. A's. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th August 1914. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that lectures on musketry will be delivered by 2nd Lieut. A. R. Raitt, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry in the B. V. Arty. Lecture Room on the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22nd August at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adgt. Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards the above school:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 46,775-12-1; Mr. Navnitlal Harkisandas, Rs. 51; In afflicted memory of my dear husband, Rs. 50; A Ceylonese lady, Rs. 50; In sacred memory of his dear grandmother Bhikaijee, from her son Jehangir, Rs. 50; In loving memory of my mother, Rs. 50; In sacred memory of Dr. Cowas Lalkaka, Rs. 30; In sacred memory of Bai Kuvarbai, wife of Mr. Virjee Laljee, through Mr. Lakhmidas Nathu, Rs. 25; Mr. Narotamdas Devidas Mehta, in sacred memory of his late lamented brother, Mr. Gordhandas Devidas Mehta, Rs. 25; In sacred memory of the late Seth Dayabhai Icharam, Rs. 15; The Bombay Lodges of the Theosophical Society, through the Hon. Secretary Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, Rs. 15; Mrs. Ranchodbhai B. Patel, Rs. 10; Shah Hiralal Ranchoddas, Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rs. 15 Rs. 16; Total, Rs. 87,172-12-1.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Medina sailing next Saturday:—

Mr Ismay, Mr G R Christie, Mr Purchase, Mr Papple, Mr S Akbar Husain, Mr W S Talbot, Mr C A F Hocken, Mr Gifford, Mr P A Gasper, Mr Drever, Mr S Ahmad Hasan, Capt W J Fraser.
Mr K Anderson, Mr L N Brown, I.C.S. Capt R C & Mrs Burke, Mr J A Cochrane, Mr C Sterling Cookson, Prigdr-Genl. Cowper, C.I.E. Mr W Egerton, Mr B Ezar, Major M P Hancock, Mr H M Hope Johnstone, Mr L W Hoyt, Mr A W Izat, Capt J B Lapsley, Mr G H Munder, Mr D McCall, Major A Miller, Mr G O O'Byrne, Mr J O'Sullivan, Mr W R Owen, Major G B M Sarel, Mr Col F W Starkey Stanton.

MESSRS VILCASSIM BROTHERS.

Mr. S. A. C Vilcassim of Merrs Vilcassim Bros. leaves for Ceylon on a month's visit-to-morrow. During his absence Mr. A. C. M. Ismail will conduct the business.

CHIEF OF KAGAL.

The Chief of Kagal has arrived in Bombay attended by forty-five followers and is putting up in his bungalow at Walkeswar Road.

BURSTING OF AN OIL PIPE

A pipe through which an oil tank belonging to the Burmah Oil Company at Tank Bunder was being filled with kerosine oil yesterday afternoon when the pipe burst and a considerable quantity of oil flowed out before the damage could be repaired.

SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,38,093-13-9; Mr. Barjorjee Manekjee Patel, (of Hubli), through Mr. K. Natarajan, Rs 25; Mr. N. H. Belgamwalla, through Mr. K. Natarajan, Rs. 25; Mr. Shivappa Shetty, through Mr. K. Natarajan, Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 3. Total Rs. 4,38,156-13-9.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

On behalf of the Social Service League a lecture on "First Aid to the Injured" with the help of a magic lantern will be delivered by Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri at Kashi Baug in the New English School, near the C. P. Tank, on every Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when all students are invited to attend. The first lecture will take place on Thursday, the 30th July, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

We are informed that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously recommended the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu for the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress.

It has also communicated to the family of the late Mr. Gangaprasad Varma its sense of great loss to the country caused by the unexpected and therefore the more lamentable death of Mr. Varma, than whom a more sober and trusted friend of the people and worker in the cause of the Indian National Congress it is hardly possible to find.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and nine attacks and six deaths from cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. Both the plague attacks occurred at Sewri. There was no case of small-pox during the day. The total mortality from all causes in the same period was 88, as compared with 77 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 96 of 1912. The total number of rates caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 1480, out of which 12 were found to be plague-infected, A Ward contributing two of these latter, B Ward four, C Ward three and E Ward three, the D, F and G Wards not contributing any.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Brother Clement King, a Roman Catholic Missionary, residing at Borivli, reports that whilst he was making purchases at a shop in Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, he placed a leather handbag containing notes, cash and a passage ticket from Bombay to Geneva and some other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 412, on a chair in the shop. A short time after, on looking for it, he found the property missing.

Sheikh Mahomed Sheikh Adam, residing in Chimna Butcher Street, reports that about eight months ago he went to live at Mahim, and during his absence he asked an acquaintance of his to occupy one of his rooms and keep an eye on a box which he left there. On opening the box on Tuesday he found ornaments valued at Rs. 387, which he had left therein, missing.

GAIETY GALA NIGHT.

Another Thursday brings another *gala* night at the Gaiety a double programme is again advertised for to-night. Rosa Roma who stays over from last week will introduce this week some new members from her extensive repertoire. The new arrivals include Russell and Held, and Torind. Russell and Heldare a pair of singers who it is said can dance as well as they can sing. The lady possesses a wardrope of dazzling frock. Held gives the audience some wonderful "clear-flags" dancing and never alters his smile. They are described as a brilliant pair who will score very heavily to-night. Tornio who makes his first bow to Bombay is a juggler, out of the ordinary with his work, and will exhibit some novelties in juggling. He opens an envelope with a pair of scissors whilst it is falling in mid-air and with tennis hats he gives quite an original show. Coming to the picture side of the show there is another exclusive fight film the Summers-Stone contest for the Welter-Weight championship of the world. An interesting drama "Kathleen the Irish Rose" should attract much notice and there will be a good supply of comics.

Last night the Malagas, the talented Spanish dancers, who last year gained such popularity in Bombay at this theatre, made a single-night appearance prior to their departure for Calcutta to fulfil an engagement, after which they will be seen again in Bombay. The large audience received them with great enthusiasm. A new feature of their attractive repertoire of dances is the Argentine Sweetheart's Dance; a Genuine Tango. The Malagas' performance of it is a revelation of the real beauty, artistry and simple grace of this famous but much burlesqued dance, and one was not surprised at the storm of applause with which it was received. The Malagas' return to Bombay will be looked forward to with eager anticipation.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 28th July should be regarded as a Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Victoria and Alexandra Docks. Prince's

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

ARE LOVE MARRIAGES HAPPY?

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Framroze Pallonji Pastakia charged Jamsetji Cowasji Jassawalla and Mrs. Soonabai Perozeshaw Patel with kidnapping and cheating and with outraging the modesty of a woman, and with abetment.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, and Messrs. B. T. Desai and Bomanshah H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the accused.

Dinbai P. Vakil, mother-in-law of the complainant, was further cross-examined by Mr. Saher. She said her father-in-law and son who was at Nairobi supported her by sending money. Her son had lately stopped sending her money because he wanted to enter into the state of matrimony and asked her to send him his horoscope, which she refused to do. Her son who was in England, did not send her money. He was studying in England and she believed he was also doing some business there. She denied having kept the girl Perin at another Parsi's place sometime ago. She further denied that the girl was kept there and subsequently the Parsi sent her back because she (the witness) wanted to levy blackmail. She used to take Perin to that man's house occasionally but she never sent her there alone or left her behind. The first accused told her that he was 35 years old and she promised Perin in marriage to him when the girl came of age. The girl was then 13 years old. It was her (the witness') misfortune that she accepted the first accused as her prospective son-in-law. She did it because he told her that he would make arrangements for the girl's education.

MARRIAGE WITH AN OLD MAN.

Mr. Saher: What was there in the first accused that induced you to accept him as your son-in-law?

The witness: His promise to educate the girl.

Mr. Saher: You knew that the first accused was an old man and still you could make up your mind to give your daughter, who was only 13 years old, in marriage to him?

Mr. Godinho said there was nothing strange in such marriages.

His Worship agreed that such marriages were not rare.

Mr. Saher (To-witness): Was it a love-marriage?

His Worship: Love marriages seldom turn out happy marriages.

His Worship (To witness): Are you prepared to produce in Court the documents passed by the first accused to you, in order to prove your bona-fides in the matter? The allegation against you is that you wanted to blackmail the first accused. Are you prepared to destroy that document to prove your bona fides?

The witness: Why should I?

The witness, further cross-examined by Mr. Saher, said another reason which induced her to accept the first accused as her son-in-law was that he passed a document promising to take good care of the girl. In the document the first accused further promised that if he refused to marry the girl when she reached the age of 15, he would pay Rs. 10,000.

To the Court, the witness said that she took the document to ensure good treatment of the girl and not to extort money from the first accused hereafter.

Mr. Saher: Then will you allow the document to be cancelled or destroyed?

The witness: No. Why should I allow that to be done after I have been disgraced?

The witness further said that, when they went to the first accused's place on a particular day, she did not ask him to let the girl stop there for change of air. The accused tutored the girl to speak to her (the witness) to let her go and stop at his place. The girl looked upon him as her future husband. When she (the witness), went to the first accused's place on the day in question she had no intention of leaving the girl behind at his place but the document greatly influenced her in coming to a different decision.

The further hearing was adjourned.

BANK MANAGER CHARGED.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Wednesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris and Inspector Ragunathrao of the C. I. D., charged Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, lately manager of the Bombay Banking Company, and Malud Ganesh Kothavle, his nephew, the first accused with criminal breach of trust as a banker in respect of three sums of money, namely, Rs. 18,783, Rs. 51,083, and Rs. 2,557, and the second accused with abetment. The first accused was further charged with falsification of accounts in order to defraud the Bank. Rupchand Surupchand, a third man, was arrested yesterday, and was also charged before the Court with abetment.

Inspector Morris, opening the case for the prosecution, says that the first accused was the manager of the Bank; the second was his nephew and proprietor of the Wai Motor Car Company; and the third, a cultivator, who assisted the business of the Wai Motor Car Company by representing himself to be the owner of the Company before the directors of the Bank. On the 23rd July, 1913, the first accused bought twelve stamped hundi papers from a stamp-vendor in Bombay. They were then sent by post to the second accused to Wai, where nine of the hundis were signed by the third accused. Here they were shown to different cultivators, who were shown Rupchand's signature and asked to sign them. On their inquiring what those papers were, they were told that their signatures were required as a sort of "layaki" (i.e., guarantee) for the first accused. They signed the hundis without knowing the nature of the documents. But after the failure of the Bank they were very much surprised to learn from the liquidator that they were indebted to the Bank to the extent of over Rs. 60,000. When the hundis were signed by the cultivators they were quite blank, and no money was actually advanced to them. They were simply told that S. K. Kothavle was running a bank in Bombay and that he wanted their "layaki" for the purposes of the Bank. The blank hundi forms were then sent to Bombay where they were filled in with Rs. 5,000 cash. The money was then transferred to different accounts in the Bank which were operated upon by the three accused. The modus operandi was that the money was debited to the cultivators, and transferred to the accounts of the accused, who drew money from the Bank by cheques.

After the facts of the prosecution case had been stated to the Court, the third accused expressed his desire to engage a pleader to defend him, and the case was adjourned.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera, third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Manilal Dalsakram with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 819 belonging to Nensey Visram, a cloth merchant in Mulji Jaitha Market.

Manilal was a bill collector in the employ of Nensey and in the 28th June last, he left Bombay without paying Nensey the amount which he had collected from his Master's auctioneers. Subsequently Manilal sent a money order for Rs. 700, and later came into Bombay and paid the balance, Rs. 119 to Nensey.

Mr. Kanuga pleaded that the accused was a young man, who fell a victim to sudden temptation. He was now repentant and, had paid back the entire amount.

His worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

ACCUSED CHARGES POLICE WITH ASSAULT.

On Tuesday Mr. Kincaid I.C.S., District Judge, Poona, resumed the further hearing of the case in which the police Patel of Bhamburda, his Kulkurni and one Gunputh Rao are charged by the police with criminal misappropriation of a deceased's property valued at about Rs.2,000 particulars of which have been reported on 20th instant.

Rao Bahadur Sathe examined said that the accused Gunpath Rao was brought to him by a policeman to record his confession. That day he was not in court. He called his clerk and he (clerk) took down the accused's confession. No sooner had the policeman handed over the accused to his charge than he left the place. The confession was recorded by his clerk in his presence and he signed it. He did not see section 364 Criminal Procedure Code, that day. He only asked the accused what he had to say and nothing more.

Accused Gunputh Rao in answer to the court said:—The confession read to me is not correct. I told Mr. Sathe as was tutored by Inspector Merwanjee and Sub-Inspector. Sub-Inspector gave me a slap and the constable kicked me. When I was arrested they asked me to hand over the property which the Patel gave me. I told them that I will give them what I bought. They said not to say so, but told me to say that the Patel gave me. The copper utensils I handed over to the police were bought by me from the police Patel. Next day I handed over what was remaining. When I was arrested I got confused so I did not hand over all the property at one time. Patel called me to his house and asked me if I want to buy the utensils. I did not buy anything from anybody or from the Patel before that. After I bought the articles the police came to my house and told me to put my name on them. So I went to Patel and told him, whereupon he told me to put my name on. The deceased was a very poor woman. I was arrested at 2 p.m. at Bhamburda. I was made to sit at the Farushkhana upto 4 p. m. when Inspector Merwanji came and told me that he would make me a witness When I declined I was slapped. I then consented and was taken to a Wada where two Brahmin clerks were sitting but I cannot say whether Mr. Sathe was one of them.

The case is proceeding.

LATE LADY HARDINGE.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

There being a general desire that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay should be convened to give expression to their feelings of sorrow at the lamented death of H. E. Lady Hardinge and to associate themselves with the proposal to raise a memorial, or to take such other steps as may be considered desirable in that behalf, a preliminary meeting is called for this purpose at the Corporation Hall on Monday, the 3rd August 1914, at 6 p.m., by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay. The meeting will be presided over by Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match, which has this year provided some interesting play, was originated by Charles Wordsworth, afterwards Bishop of St. Andrew's and author of a Greek grammar that tortured schoolboys for many generations, says the "Westminster Gazette." The date fixed for the first match fell within Oxford termtime, and Wordsworth had to get permission to go to London from the Dean of Christ Church. When he became an ornament of the Scottish episcopate he blushed to remember how he obtained leave. He could not give the real reason—that would not have been listened to—so he told the Dean that he wanted to consult a dentist! In after years the conscience-stricken Bishop derived some consolation from the reflection that he had been aided and abetted in this "piece of Jesuitry" by his tutor, Longley, who became Archbishop of Canterbury.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

GUNNERS' SURPRISE PERFORMANCE.

TROUNCE GYMKHANA 5—1.

On the Cooperage yesterday the Royal Garrison Artillery beat the Bombay Gymkhana by five goals to one. At their first meeting the Gymkhana scraped home a victory by a narrow margin and in estimating the strength of the two teams it was remarked that the Gunners were, if anything, the stronger combination. But the Gymkhana had considerably improved since then, and what was at first a weakness in the Gunners line in front of goal detiorated almost into impotency. On several occasions they practically commanded the game but failed lamentably when it came to crowning their efforts by finding the net. One of the causes that contributed largely to the latter state of affairs was the playing of a centre-forward, who could not or would not shoot.

Yesterday, however, things were changed. Captain Perry was dropped, and Franklyn came in at back, and Llewlyn, who always was a promising shot played in an inside position. The Gymkhana took their opponents too cheaply, with disastrous results. Bartlett, to avoid, presumably, encroaching in the second team, was played at outside-right, and did little to justify his position. The team was without the services of Moir, Bell and Begbie.

At half time the teams changed over with a score of "one all." Llewlyn had scored in the first ten minutes after the start. Capping made a splendid run with an excellent shot that beat Heemskirk all the way, and Stoneham a few minutes later drew his side level with a shot which gave Quinn no chance. In the second period the Gunners overran the Gymkhana and pierced Llewlyn's charge no less than four times. Lee, Llewlyn (2) and O'Keefe were responsible for the points.

The chief interest of the game was in the delightful way the entir Gunner team worked together. But, for Lee every man did Yeoman service. The backs were safe, the Warren and Gavin worked hard, and the forwards showed good understanding among themselves.

The forward movements of the Gymkhana were spoilt by depending too much on Stoneham, who was a much-marked man. Edward was out of his place, Cooper and Simmons were unconvincing, and Sear at half did not shine.

The following were the teams:—

R. G. A.: Quinn, goal; Kenny and Franklyn, backs; Warren, Holden and Gavin, halves; Massey, Lee, O'Keefe, Llewlyn and Harte, forward.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskerk, goal; Cooper and Simmonds, backs; Sear, Kilby and M. Fox, halves; Bartlett, Edwards, Osborne-Smith, Stoneham and Evans, forward.

Referee Mr. H. L. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	10	10	0	0	35	2	20
Bombay Gymkhana ...	11	7	3	1	18	10	15
Bombay Athletic	10	4	4	2	12	10	10
R. G. A., Bombay	11	4	3	4	14	15	12
G. I. P. Athletic	10	2	5	3	5	12	7
Grant Medicals	11	1	5	5	3	20	7
Hornets	11	1	9	1	2	20	3

SECOND DIVISON.

G. I. P. Institute (3) beat Y. M. C. A. (1)

In the second division the G I. P. Institute met the Y. M. C. A. and beat them by three goals to one. The ground was in wretched condition and the game resolved itself into one of mud-splashing. On the day's play the G. I. P. deserved their victory, but by a narrower margin. The Y. M. C. A. had distinctly hard lines in not scoring in a couple of occasions.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A" ...	9	7	0	2	35	4	16
Y. M. C. A.	9	7	2	0	15	7	16
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst	10	7	1	2	24	7	16
Instituto Luso-Indiano	6	3	3	0	11	9	6
Telegraph R. Club ...	10	2	6	2	8	15	6
Customs Athletic Club...	10	1	7	2	10	31	4
Rangers	10	0	8	2	3	38	2

POONA RACING.

FIRST DAY.

(To be run on Saturday, 1st August, 1914.)

The Second Entries closed on Monday, the 27th instant.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 5.)

6. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br g, Parkhill (aged). 7. Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's br c h, Esperance by-Tousaint—Little Sheila (4 years). 8. Captain Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg—by wire (5 years).

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 19.)

20. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's b a h, Royal Court (3 years).

THE NEW COMMERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 47.)

48. Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag. 13-2½.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.

(1st Entries 8.)

9. Mr. J. Crawford's br e m Martha II, (6 years). 10. Captain E. Corbould-Warren's b aus g Iaddi (aged).

V. R. C. GRAND NATIONAL.

OUTSIDER WINS THE BIG RACE.

ZEPHURON FIRST: UNITED KINGDOM SECOND: CORADJILL THIRD.

MELBOURNE, July 11.

The V. R. C. Grand National meeting was brought to a close at Flemington to-day in dull weather, when the piece de resistance was the Grand National Steeplechase. Zephuron, a 16 to 1 chance upset calculations by simply "eating up" the opposition over the last stages of the Grand National Steeplechase, and in running the distance in 6.23 upset Leah Kleshna's 3½ mile record over fences, created when she won last year's race in 6.24 3/4.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. with 1,750 sovs, added; second 350 sovs. and third 175 sovs from stake. About three miles and a furlong.

ZEPHURON, by Westerley—Eleanor, a., 10.1 (Edwards). 1
UNITED KINGDOM, 12.0 (Carter) ... 2
CORADJILL, 9.10, inc. 7lb. pen. (Hagerty). 3

Other starters: Vanguard 12.5 (Koops), Leah Kleshna 12.0 (Hawhins), Minato 11.3 (Connelly). V. M. R. 10.13 (Agnew), Guncap 10.13 (Carter), Wadden 10.9 (Woodburn). The Miser 10.9 (Robertson), Anacrion 10.7 (Gray), Icon 10.4, inc. 7lb. pen. (Woods), Rogue's March 10.3 (Freemann), Kulcurna 10.1 (Hale), Flash Jack 9.13 (Cootes), and Statecraft 9.11 (Burns).

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Coradjill, 4 to 1 Guncap, 10 to 1 Flash Jack, United Kingdom and Icon, 12 to 1 Vanguard, 15 to 1 Anacrion and Leah Kleshna, 16 to 1 Zephuron, 20 to 1 V. M. R. and the Miser, 25 to 1 Rogue's March and Minato, 33 to 1 Wadden.

Wadden had the rails, next in position being Leah Kleshna, Vanguard, Statecraft, Minato, Anacrion, United Kingdom and Rogue's March. Zephuron was the first to break the line, with Guncap and Icon at his heels. In front of the stand Icon took charge, and leaving the straight was four lengths in front of Flash Jack, Minato, Zephuron, Statecraft and Rogue's March in the order named. All cleared the first fence in good style, but at the bridge Wadden fell. Zephuron was then a length in front of Icon (jumping perfectly), while Vanguard and Kulcurna were a long way back last. Passing the sheds Zephuron, going easily, led by four lengths from Icon, Statecraft, Coradjill, Anacrion, Flash Jack, and Leah Kleshna, with the rest of the field a long way back. Zephuron led over the first fence in the straight from Anacrion and Coradjill, while three lengths back came United Kingdom, Vanguard, Icon, Flash Jack, Guncap, Rogue's March, Leah Kleshna, Statecraft, V. M. R., and Minato, with Kulcurna last. At the second fence Minato lost his jockey, and V. M. R. dropped right back. Leaving the straight Edwards hurried Zephuron, and, with Anacrion four lengths behind, went to 20 lengths ahead of the field. At the bridge Zephuron, going easily and jumping well, was five lengths in front of United Kingdom; after six lengths more came Anacrion and Coradjill, and 30 lengths behind the favourite were Guncap, Leah Kleshna, Vanguard, and Icon. Zephuron cleared the last jump four lengths ahead of United Kingdom, with Coradjill six lengths back. United Kingdom spurted, but was easily beaten off by a length by Zephuron, with the favourite four lengths back third. The rest in order were Guncap, Vanguard, Flash Jack, Leah Kleshna, Anacrion, Icon, Kulcurna. The Miser, Statecraft, and V. M. R. Time, 6.23.

CHAMPION AUSTRALIAN RACER.

ARRIVAL OF "CIDER"

Since the Bombay racing season closed last March several high-class English racing thorough-breds have been landed in India for both Bombay and Calcutta sportsmen, and it has now been left to Mr. Tom Scott to present us with one more champion—this time from Australia.

The four-fear-old bay entire Cider was landed yesterday by Mr. Charles Gove of Messrs. Julius Gove & Co. of Byculla, remount contractors to Government. Cider will be sent to Poona at once to Mr. T. Ferguson to undergo a quiet, steady preparation for the Calcutta races at the end of the year. He will not make his debut on the Indian turf prior to this.

Mr. Tom Scott in the past has been one of the most successful importers of Australian racing stock to this country and is a great believer in the staying capabilities of the Waler in preference to the English thoroughbred.

Mr. Scott imported Jacomar, Saxonite and Gunboat last year and his earlier successes are too well-known and numerous to enumerate at present.

Cider is by Ayr Laddie (imp) from Parleen and has won many classic events "down-under" amongst which was the A. J. C. Derby over 1½ miles. This brilliant horse has already won £14,000 at this early stage in his career, and with India still before him he may be confidently expected to add another lakh or two to his laurels.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The annual encounter between the Bombay Gymkhana and "Old Crocks" will take place this (Thursday) afternoon on the oval.

Kick-off 6 p.m.

We understand that the "Old Crocks" have unearthed several players of high merit, and a good game is expected.

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TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes :—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business.'

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.

MECHANICALLY CORRECT IN THE CHASSIS & ENGINE, ARTISTICALLY CORRECT IN THE FINISH AND BODYWORK
THE
FAMOUS FIAT CAR.
Arrange for a Trial Run.
SOLE AGENTS :—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Branch: Lucknow. 358C

Evans, Fraser & Co.
(MEN'S DEPARTMENT).
AN
ABSOLUTE NECESSITY
During the Monsoon
IS
ONE OF
Dr. JAEGAR'S
CHOLERA & C LIC BELTS
OUR PRICE Rs. 1-15
IN ALL SIZES
Evans Fraser & Co. THE FORT HOUSE BOMBAY

ROLLS-ROYCE.
"In July 1908 I purchased one of your 40-50 h.p. Rolls-Royce chassis, and fitted to it a 7-seated Landaulet body. On this car I travelled a distance of upwards of 70,000 miles WITHOUT A STOP ON THE ROAD except for tyres, and was surprised at the low cost of upkeep and running, considering the size and power of the car.
Knowing that the technical staff of the Rolls-Royce are continually making improvements, I disposed of this car and ordered another.
So satisfied am I ..... that I have already placed another order for a chassis to be delivered to me in January next."
From a Private owner
Ref. No. 227.
ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

BRITAIN'S BEST
Small Car
10/12 H. P. BELSIZE 4 Cyl.
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4,850
SOLE GENTS
HILL SAWYER & Co.
BOMBAY.
DELHI.
CALCUTTA.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. PUCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 30, 1914.

THE WAR.

"Austria has declared war." These four words announce to a world, breathless with suspense for the past few days, that Europe is at last on the verge of a catastrophe the effects of which no man can foresee. For it seems almost hopeless to expect at present that the issue between Austria-Hungary and Servia can be confined within the limits of a localised conflict. Everything in this connection depends on the attitude of Russia and Germany. That attitude has been made clear enough. Germany has politely declined to join Sir Edward Grey's proposed Conference, while Russia, half of whose army is being mobilised, has informed Germany that the rest will be mobilised in the event of a German mobilisation. We are not inclined to place much confidence in the report of the existence of an Austro-Russian understanding to the effect that Russia agrees to the occupation of Belgrade and other important points by Austria on the distinct understanding that the latter will then pause, thus allowing an opportunity for reconsideration. In the first place, it is impossible to believe that Austria, in her present mood, could have given any such undertaking, which would, in fact, be a virtual admission of the injustice of war with Servia in retaliation for the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a crazy Serb student. The crime, indeed, dealt a blow to the Dual Monarchy from which it will find it hard to recover; and it revealed the possibility of a serious anti-dynastic movement amongst Austria's Slav population. We cannot, therefore, wonder if Austrian feeling against Servia, who is apt to be regarded among Austrians as a sort of appanage of the Dual Monarchy, has been excited to fever-heat. At this time it was certainly incumbent on the Austrian Government to move wisely and warily. Instead, it followed the lead of a bellicose press and sent Servia an ultimatum which was calculated to be so provoking that little hope was from the first entertained in Europe of Servia's ready acceptance of the Austrian conditions.

In order to realise the full seriousness of Austria's action, it is necessary to bear in mind that Austria has failed to prove Servia's alleged complicity in the Serajevo crime. Even if the plot was hatched in Belgrade that *per se* cannot imply Servian complicity. Moreover, the success of the plot does not necessarily imply remissness on the part of the Servian authorities, still less any sympathy with the conspiracy. Immediately after the assassination, it may be recalled, the Servian Government expressed its full desire to lend all the aid in its power to enable the origin and circumstances of the conspiracy to be probed to the bottom. But the Austrian Government made the mistake of assuming Servia as guilty and decided that the honour of the Dual Monarchy could only be vindicated by a punitive expedition into Servia. This obstinate and unreasoning attitude naturally led to demonstrations and excesses in various parts of Austria-Hungary in which Orthodox Serbs have in every case been the victims and objects of popular opprobrium, and there was no indication that the Austrian Government did anything to check or discourage these outbreaks. These excesses, again, have had their reflex action upon Servia whose national honour has been deeply wounded by the hectoring terms of the Austrian Note. Thus, while the death of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand has precipitated a conflict, it results directly from the pre-existing tension of wills and the difficulty which each side has in putting itself exactly in the other's place. Europe is already divided into hostile camps. Apart from the sensitive relations between the members of the Triple Alliance and those of the Triple Entente, Austria-Hungary itself is divided into hopelessly discordant elements, the population of Austria and Hungary differing widely in race, language and religion. Even in the Austrian half of the Dual Monarchy the discord, to which a Slav majority has contributed, had hitherto defied all treatment. Serious quarrels, moreover, were recently reported among the Germans and the Czechs, and the Poles and the Ruthenes. In Hungary, the Magyars, though in a minority, are straining everywhere to Magyarise the subject nationalities, and in the process of so doing have driven the latter into a ferment of revolt. They have governed Croatia, for instance, by martial law, the Croats being near kinsmen of the Servians who practically form the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As regards the Triple Alliance, Italy's expected participation in the quarrel does not seem eager. A telegram to-day reports dissensions between the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister, who insists on absolute neutrality, but it appears likely that Italy will ultimately be involved in the struggle, although the relations between Italy and Austria over Albania have long been the reverse of cordial. Again, it will be remembered that, when the Italians were at war in Tripoli, the late Archduke held menacing manoeuvres on the frontier and was credited with the design, from which he was withheld by Count Aehrenthal and the Emperor, of marching into Italy to crush the secular monarchy and restore the Papal authority. What, again, of that mysterious entity, the Balkan League? Greece is bound by treaty to come to the aid of Servia, and Roumania will unquestionably follow Russia. There is every reason to fear that, if the Balkan League sides with Russia, the question of Turkey will again be revived more acutely than before, for it is significant of the explosive material still to be found in the Near East how lightly the thoughts of the different peoples turn to war in spite of their severe experience during the last two years. So far as Great Britain is concerned, a general conflagration in Europe would vitally affect her position primarily in the North Sea and the Mediterranean. "The Times" has already sounded a note of warning that domestic differences must be patched u without delay and a united front presented to the international crisis. Thi means a heavy strain on all our resources and the exercise of the most delicate diplomacy and the highest statesmanship if we, too, are to be prevented from being embroiled at last in an unjust and unnecessary war, not of our own making. But we have to bear in mind that there are numerous enthusiastic people on the Continent who see visions of a combined German-Austrian-Italian fleet discharging broadsides at British warships. The events of the next few days, however, will furnish an index as to whether the whole of Europe is ultimately to form the theatre of "the blood-red blossom of war with its heart of fire."

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Sometime ago we commented at length upon the position and conditions of service of Presidency magistrates, and pointed out the necessity of increasing their salaries in view of the importance of the duties they were discharging. At Monday's sitting of the Legislative Council, attention was called to our remarks upon the subject, and Government were asked whether they were disposed to consider the question of revising the present scale. In reply the Hon. Mr. Patel was told that no such action was under contemplation. The interrogation elicited some interesting facts. In 1846 there were only three magistrates, and their salaries were fixed at Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,000, per mensem respectively. They were in those days designated as Magistrates of Police. In 1887 they were reduced to Rs. 1,800, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 800 per mensem and five lears later, when a fourth Presidency magistrate was appointed these salaries were still further reduced. Since that time no further changes have been made except as regards the Chief Presidency Magistrate, whose pay was raised some ten years ago to the scale obtaining in 1846. The reasons for these various alterations it is a little difficult to understand. While the cost of living has gone up considerably within recent years the salaries enjoyed by magistrates have been gradually reduced. Does it argue that the duties discharged by them have become less onerous and their position less important?

In our previous remarks on the subject we pointed out how arduous and exacting is the work performed by the Presidency magistrates. We also referred to their wide, and in certain cases, almost arbitrary powers. This is a matter of common knowledge, and will hardly be disputed. It is difficult, therefore, to understand what reasons could exist for the steady reduction in salaries which has taken place since the scale was originally fixed. The magistrates have to maintain a certain position and dignity in keeping with the importance of their office, and that imposes an unfair burden on them when rents and the general cost of living have gone up so considerably. The Judges of the Small Causes Court, with less onerous duties to discharge, are in a more favourable position, and even a divisional superintendent of police is better off by comparison. This anomaly obviously calls for rectification, and it is greatly to be regretted that Government do not contemplate any action in the matter. Nor has any reason been assigned. Under the present system, interpellations in the Council often serve no other purpose than to focus public attention upon the questions submitted by honourable members. Too frequently the answers are merely in the affirmative or the negative and convey no information. Though it is open to members to bring up subjects for discussion by way of specific propositions, official replies to interpellations might with advantage be fuller and more communicative. In the present case, all that the Hon. Mr. Patel was able to elicit in reply to the main question was that Government did not propose to consider any alteration in the scale of salaries. We trust the matter will not be allowed to drop here, and that the Government will see the necessity of revising their decision in view of the strong case that exists for such revision.

While on this subject, we would like to refer to the question of the appointment of a fifth Presidency magistrate which is said to be under contemplation. If an additional magistrate is appointed, it is necessary that there should be a general re-distribution of powers and jurisdiction. The present division into two courts, one at Mazagon and another in the Fort, is extremely inconvenient for the larger number of unfortunate people who, either as complainants, witnesses or accused, have to appear in the police courts. The appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrates has relieved the situation to a certain extent, but the inconvenience to the public is still considerable. A re-distribution such as was recently effected in Calcutta, is most desirable, and, if a court were located either at Parel or Dadar, and another in Girgaum, a great improvement would take place in the administration of criminal justice in the city. For this purpose, it would be necessary to reduce the present Bench at Mazagon, as it may not be found practicable to arrange any reduction i the number of magistrates presiding in the Esplanade Police Court. The matter deserves serious consideration, and it i to be hoped that, when the new appointment is made Government may find i desirable to effect such re-distribution and to remove some of the anomalies and inequalities in the position of Presidency magistrates.

Notes of the Day

The Servian Crown Prince.

The official "Fremdenblatt's" boast that the idea of a Greater Servia "will be shattered by Austria's united strength" gives a clue to the real reason of the present conflict with Servia. The principal exponent of this idea is the Crown Prince Alexander of Servia, the real ruler of that country to-day. The Crown Prince is the pet of the army, of which he is the nominal Commander-in-Chief, Apart from the fact that his sister, the Princess Helene, is married to the Russian Prince Constantin Constantinovitch, he is said to be a great favourite in the Petersburg Court. It may be remembered that he visited the Russian capital in February last to be present at the baptism of his niece, the Princess Helene's daughter, who has been named Vsevolod, of whom the Tsar is the godfather. The Crown Prince's relations with the Austrian Court are, at the same time, reported to be the reverse of friendly, and it may be recalled that a contemplated visit from the Crown Prince to the Austrian Court a few months ago which M. Pashitch himself went to Vienna to arrange, fell through.

President of the Next Congress.

The nomination of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu as President of the next session of the Indian National Congress by the Bombay Congress Committee was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Basu's public career has been remarkably active and he is held in great esteem by both his countrymen as well as the Government. His political work has been especially valuable in both the Bengal and Imperial Legislative Councils, where he has proved himself to be a skilful debater. His speeches are always admirably worded and delivered, those made in England during his recent visit as a representative of the Congress, meeting with marked appreciation from experienced Parliamentarians. Apart from his political work, he has also been one of the principal promoters of almost every social and public movement of recent years in Bengal. His organising ability is beyond dispute, and his restraining influence in the midst of trying circumstances has often proved a source of strength to the Congress party, of which he has been one of the leading members since the foundation of that political organisation. He is one of the oldest practising solicitors in Calcutta with a huge practice built up steadily by an unrivalled knowledge of Hindu law and by intellectual capacity of no common order. Mr. Basu is fifty-five years of age.

An Odious Crime.

A famous English judge once described blackmailers who trade on other men's vices as "the vilest type of men who infest great cities." But there is a worse class of blackmailer even than that to which Mr. Justice Wills referred. There is the man who invents the vice, conspires falsely to accuse his victim of an offence against the law, and, trading on the dread which most men have of their names even being associated with such an accusation, however false, proceeds to extort money from him Of such character was the painful case with which Mr. Justice Hayward and a jury had to deal at the Sessions of the Bombay High Court this week, and none can regret that the two unscrupulous men who were convicted of so abominable a conspiracy have been put beyond the reach of further victims for sometime to come. Indeed, his lordship, in view of the severity with which he dealt with other offences, of a much less serious character, treated the prisoners with unexpected leniency. The conduct of the complainant in this case is deserving of commendation. As the judge pointed out in his summing-up there was nothing in the evidence to show that any offence had been committed by the complainant, and the inference was to the contrary. But, even so, it requires courage to prosecute in an odious case of this kind, and the complainant, is to be congratulated that, after getting over his first fright, he went to the police. It is significant, however, that his timidity lasted exactly as long as he thought he was dealing with genuine police officers.

The Weather in Bombay.

Yesterday was cloudy throughout and rain fell practically throughout the day, though we had no particularly heavy showers. The weather was consequently humid and moist, though not to the degree of positive unpleasantness. In the evening most people were obliged to keep indoors and the sea-face and the promenades in the city were completely deserted. Three-fourths of an inch of rain was registered for the 24 hours up to o'clock yesterday morning, the total rainfall up to date being 40.64, which is only 2.04 inches behind the average. This deficiency will doubtless be made up within the next two days. Our Simla weather telegram forecasts an increase of rainfall in Gujerat and in the Central Provinces, with a decrease in the extreme North. This is good news for Gujerat, which wants more rain.

"The Indian Agricultural World."

"The Indian agriculture World" edited by Mr. P. A. V. Iyer, of Madras, seems to have a useful future before it. We have just received the second number containing 200 pages, which is double the number of pages in the first. Mr. Iyer has apparently succeeded in enlisting the support of Government officials connected with agriculture, the number under notice having two special articles—one written by Mr. John Kinnay, head of the Agricultural Department, Hyderabad (Deccan) on "Agricultural Revival", and the other by Mr. W. M. Schutte, Agricultural Engineer, Poona, on "Power Pumping". There are chapters on planting, forestry, gardening, co-operation, education, rural economics, etc., making up a periodical of considerable interest and value. The editor's aspiration, we are told, is for a great rural revival in India. He has our good wishes for the realisation of that hope, but "The Indian Agricultural World" will necessarily remain a sealed book to the bulk of the agricultural population, unless the knowledge of English can be widely diffused among that class. The periodical, however, has the opportunity of pointing out the attraction of agriculture to the educated classes.

THE HONOUR OF AUSTRIA.

EMPEROR GRASPS HIS SWORD.

GREATER SERVIA TO BE SHATTERED

MONTENEGRO SUPPORTS SERVIA.

SIR E. GREY'S SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

The situation still hangs in the balance. The Premier stated in the House that the position was one of extreme gravity. It is gloomily significant that following on a conference with the German Ambassador, Sir Edward Grey was expected to make a statement in the House, but did not do so. It is quite certain that had there been any hopeful feature in the outlook the Foreign Minister would have communicated it to the country.

Russia has accepted the principle of Sir Edward Grey's peace proposal, but at the same time wants direct exchange of views with Vienna.

The Emperor Francis Joseph in reviewing the Servian intrigues is reported to have said that he is fully conscious of the consequences of his decision and that he grasps the sword to secure the honour, dignity and territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary.

An official communique issued in Vienna states that Europe will now see that Austria is a nation and that the hope of a "Greater Servia" will be shattered by the united strength of Austria-Hungary.

German and Russian troops have occupied all railway stations along the Frontier.

The Austrians have blockaded Antivari in Montenegro.

Montenegro apparently intends to support Servia.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

SITUATION ONE OF EXTREME GRAVITY.

LONDON, July 29.

The Cabinet sat to-day for over two hours and at its conclusion, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey and Viscount Haldane conferred together.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the situation was one of extreme gravity. He could only usefully say that Government was not relaxing its efforts and would do everything in its power to circumscribe the area of the possible conflict.

SIR E. GREY CONFERS WITH GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Extreme tension prevails everywhere. The British Cabinet is sitting. Sir Edward Grey was late in arriving owing to a prolonged conference with the German Ambassador.

SIR E. GREY'S EXPECTED STATEMENT.

THE PEOPLE'S ANXIETY.

The statement which Sir Edward Grey is making to-day is being awaited with expectancy unequalled within living memory by the bulk of the public.

While witnessing the collapse on the Stock Exchange in general with extreme anxiety, business-men are as yet scarcely able to realise the momentous issues impending and ask why Great Britain should be involved in a squabble between Austria and Servia, in which it is felt that Austria has considerable right on her side.

The question which Sir Edward Grey is expected to solve decisively is, what are precisely Great Britain's obligations to the Triple Entente and whether Great Britain can hesitate to take up arms if the balance of power is threatened by her friends' being plunged into war.

Many think that a plain declaration that Great Britain would throw in her lot with the Entente may even now prevent the war from spreading.

SIR E. GREY'S SILENCE.

Although Sir Edward Grey was expected to make a statement, he did not do so.

FIRST AUSTRIAN MOVE.

ANTIVARI BLOCKADED.

LONDON, July 29.

A message to "The Times" from Durazzo says that the Austrians have blockaded Antivari.

Antivari is a seaport on the coast-district assigned to Montenegro by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. It was formerly Albanian and is 18 miles N.-W. of Scutari.

FRONTIER RAILWAY STATIONS.

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN MILITARY ASSUME CONTROL.

LONDON, July 28.

German and Russian military have assumed the control of the railway stations along the frontier.

SERVIAN INTRIGUES.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S PLEA FOR WAR.

VEINNA, July 29.

Emperor Francis Joseph in a manifesto reviews "Servian Intrigues."

His Majesty says he is fully conscious of the consequences of his decision and his responsibility to the Almighty. He says he grasps the sword to secure the honour, dignity and territorial integrity of Austria Hungary.

AUSTRIA'S BOAST.

IDEA OF GREATER SERVIA TO BE SHATTERED.

VIENNA, July 29.

The official "Fremdenblatt' says that Europe will now see that Austria-Hungary is a nation and not merely a political entity. The idea of a Greater Servia will be shattered by Austria's united strength.

MONTENEGRO SUPPORTS SERVIA.

News from Vienna reports big concentrations of Servian troops. Servian aeroplanes are scouting on the frontier. A Montenegrin brigade with artillery near Pribog is supporting Servia.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

FEELINGS IN THE CAPITALS.

LONDON, July 29.

There is a faint hope that the direct Austro-Russian conversations will avert a European conflagration. In the meanwhile Germany is taking military and naval precautions and people in Paris are calmly preparing for war.

EUROPE'S WAR STRENGTH.

Europe's "armed camp' contains over 22 million soldiers on its war strength. The annual expenditure on military forces varies from year to year, but it is safe to say that the total sum spent by European countries each year on their armies exceeds £226,000,000. War strength is, of course, much in excess of actual standing armies, and can never be stated in exact figures. The diagram gives the approximate state of affairs.

(We are indebted to the Daily Mail year Book for the above map).

AUSTRIA.

PRICES GOING UP.

STALL-KEEPERS' MOBBED.

LONDON, July 28.

The prices of provisions in Vienna have risen fifty per cent and stall-keepers in the market have been mobbed.

RUSSIA.

PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, July 28.

The declaration of war was cheered by the crowds in St. Petersburg and demonstrations were attempted in front of the British and French Embassies but they were prevented by the police. There was no disorder.

FURTHER MOBILISATION BY RUSSIA.

Reuter learns that Russia has partially mobilised in the south and south-west. This does not necessarily imply a rupture and it is hoped that some Power will yet bring about an understanding.

RUSSIA'S ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, July 28.

Russia has accepted the principle of Sir Edward Grey's proposal. At the same time she desires to continue the direct exchange of views with Vienna.

GERMANY.

ANTI-WAR MEETINGS.

BERLIN, July 29.

Twenty-eight Socialist anti-war meetings have been held in Berlin. The speeches were drowned by singing. There was a huge patriotic demonstration in the Unter den Linden.

ENGLAND.

PATCHING UP DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

WHOLE NATION'S UNITED FRONT.

LONDON, July 29.

"The Times" says it is imperative to patch up the domestic differences without delay in order that the whole nation may present a united front to the threatening international crisis.

The paper says there cannot be any question of a change of Government at present.

The British dockyards are very active.

SLUMP ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 28.

The declaration of war was received in London after the Stock Exchange had closed. Yankees were the only market remaining and they slumped two or three points.

LATER.

The comparative steadiness of Consols in to-day's slump is attributed to Government's buying for the Sinking Fund and purchases by big banking houses.

ITALY.

DIFFERENCES IN ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, July 29.

It is stated that dissensions have arisen between the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Signor Salandra, Premier. It is said that the latter insists on Italy's absolute neutrality.

UNITED STATES.

PANIC IN STOCK MARKET.

RISE OF WHEAT PRICES.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The declaration of war caused a panic on the stock market. Scenes occurred in the wheat pit which have been unprecedented since the Leiter corner in 1898. Transactions were made in over twelve million bushels and the prices rose ten cents. Coffee and cotton slumped.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that he had consulted the Bank of England and was advised that it was neither necessary nor advisable at present to call a meeting of bankers to deal with the financial situation.

Hitherto seven failures have been announced in London and two in Glasgow. Some of them are of moderate importance.

LONDON, July 25.

Government is buying Consols, which are now at 70½. Already three small failures have been announced.

LONDON, July 29.

Consols fell to 69½ to-day. Other stocks were not quoted.

The Bourses at St. Petersburg and Amsterdam have been closed.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

EFFECT OF WAR TENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The war tension in Europe has caused a general stagnation of business with the continent. The jute sellers refuse to operate until the position is defined. In the exchange forward business is declined by the banks, while in freights the shipping companies show a tendency to restrict bookings in anticipation of a possible rise.

The local share market shows a better tone. In marine insurance war risks are quoted at three-eighths for British ports, one and a half for German and one per cent. Austrian or Russian.

Government paper is stagnant with no marked change.

"It would be idle to deny," writes the "Statesman," "that the alarming telegrams regarding the apprehended outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, have to some extent unsettled the Calcutta market and stock exchange, but beyond giving the "bear" speculators the opportunity of forcing down the price of Government securities a little, and causing certain firms, interested in continental trade, to pause before entering into extensive transactions, little or no further effect is noticeable."

CALCUTTA, July 29.

In the marine insurance market yesterday's quotation of one per cent. for Austrian and Russian steamers has been cancelled. The rate is now much above that figure and is a matter of individual arrangement, though some business is reported at two per cent. The homeward British war rate has fallen from three-eighths to one-quarter per cent. and for other steamers one-half per cent. is still quoted.

EFFECT IN KARACHI MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 29.

The effect in Karachi of the European crisis and the fear lest England be also involved, has caused the Banks to operate very cautiously and they are widening the margins between buying and selling. The discounts at present are abnormally high and a rise of the Bank of England rate is expected on Friday when the committee meets. The drawing rates, i.e., the remitting of money to London have gone down and the buying rates, (firms selling against produce in the shape of bills) have gone up owing to the uncertainty of the money market in London. Some banks have refused to operate forward business at all. There is a fair enquiry for wheat in Karachi and for the last day or two merchants have been letting it go. The high bank rate in London is acting as a deterrent to business. The price of Continental sugar has gone up. Business in the bazar is still quiet. Money in Calcutta is easy owing to the late coming on of the jute crop, but the crop being a large one a lot of money will be required to finance it shortly. Foreign shipping lines are refusing to book from Karachi to the Continent and the Hansa line has received instructions to withhold temporarily all bookings. Underwriters in London are quoting high rates for war rates for Marine insurance. British shipping has not yet been affected and will not be affected unless Britain is forced into the European vortex. Generally it may be stated that the whole of the markets in Karachi are on the toes of anticipation and are patiently and carefully watching developments. Prior to the crisis the markets were slack and the war news has not yet had time to make any great impression.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF GOODWOOD PLATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

The Result of Goodwood Plate.—

COLLODION	1
NIMULE	2
JOHN AMENDALE	3

Fourteen started. Won by three lengths; four between second and third.

Betting: 100 to 8 against Collodion and Nimule, 7 to 2 against John Amendale.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERVIA.

Prince Alexander is King Peter's second son, his elder brother having renounced his rights in 1909.

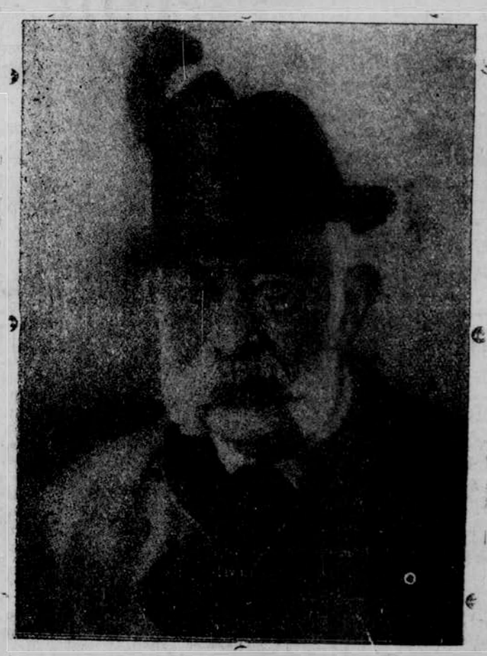
KING PETER OF SERVIA.

Who has handed over the Regency to his son.

THE FATE OF EUROPE IN HIS HANDS.

If Russia intervenes, Germany will intervene. Then the engagements of the Triple Alliance will fall due and a great struggle will begin of which no man can foresee the limits.

THE MONARCH WHO HAS GRASPED THE SWORD.



The Emperor Francis Joseph says: "I have grasped the sword to save the honour, dignity and territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY'S SITTING

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION FOR MUNICIPAL MEMBERS.

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council had a formidable task before them when they assembled for the third day's sitting. This was to take clause by clause the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Bill to which notice had been given of 83 amendments of which twenty-five stood in the name of Mr. Upasani and twenty in the name of Mr. Patel. His Excellency the Governor again presided and there was a full attendance of members.

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING.

VICEROY'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 29.

His Excellency, on taking his seat, said:—Before commencing the business of the Council he should like to read the telegram he had received from his Excellency the Viceroy in reference to the resolution passed at the opening session of the Council The telegram was as follows:—

Please inform the members of the Bombay Legislative Council that I am deeply touched by the terms of the resolution they have passed and am very grateful for their sympathy with me in my great sorrow.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Upasani moved the first amendment that the clause which defined what a municipal commissioner meant should be omitted and explained that later on he was to move that a chief officer should be appointed in place of a municipal commissioner.

Mr. Patel said that as they had found the sense of the Council was in favour of this appointment he advised Mr. Upasani to withdraw all his amendments referring strictly to the substitution of the chief officer for the municipal commissioner.

His Excellency observed that the suggestion was an extremely sound one and that he thought in view of the opinions expressed in the Council it would be better to confine themselves, as far as they could, to this form of appointment.

Mr. Upasani, however, would not withdraw and the amendment was put and lost.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.

There were a number of amendments to clause 3 which sets out the qualifications of the candidates for election to municipalities. One part of this clause provided that a candidate who was a tax-payer but did not reside within the municipal limits should be deemed to be a resident and qualified as a candidate if he lived within two miles of those limits.

Mr. Ahmed moved that for two miles seven should be substituted; the reason was, he said, that in some towns like Poona which had cantonment limits, a great many professional men as well as other people resided outside the municipal district and there was no reason why the distance could not be increased.

Some confusion arose as to which of the two amendments was being discussed and His Excellency said it might simplify matters if they took all these amendments out. That would simplify matters if they took all these amendments once.

Mr. Setalvad pointed out that some of the amendments asked for the total abolition of residential restriction and they could not therefore take all the amendments together. He suggested that they might discuss the general question of whether there should be a residential restriction at all first and then take the amendments.

His Excellency replied that on general grounds he was in accord with Mr. Setalvad, but he did not like the idea of a general discussion. He would, however, take Mr. Sathe's amendment first as this would decide that point.

Mr. Sathe then moved his amendment which provided for the deletion from the clause of residential restriction and would make any person who had been a tax-payer for six months as a candidate and his name should be entered in the list of voters for the said district.

Mr. Sathe said that residential qualifications for a candidate who was formerly a tax-payer, was being introduced for the first time in the Bill. The present amendment, if carried, would debar a large number of property holders from coming forward to serve on the municipalities on the ground that they did not reside in the limit specified, in spite of their desire to work on such bodies. The hardship of the amendment would be felt in towns like Telsgaon, Kalyan, Thana and Bandra, where gentlemen residing outside the proper municipal districts had been up to now serving on the Municipalities.

Mr. Patel in supporting the amendment said they were constantly told that the Bombay Act had been a great success and they should therefore follow the same principle In Bombay there was no residential qualification and a man residing at, say, Ahmedabad, if he paid taxes in Bombay, could be a candidate and become a member of the Municipality of Bombay.

WHAT WIRE-PULLERS MAY DO.

Mr. Curtis said the Government could not accept this amendment and pointed out the great danger the absence of a residential qualification must foreshadow. He could see without much exaggeration if this system were adopted, some powerful wire-puller sitting in an office in Girgaum Back Road or elsewhere in Bombay swaying the results of elections right through a Division. So far as he could see, Mr. Sathe fixed no limit to the number of members who lived outside and he could imagine members of smaller municipalities elected by a central organisation in Bombay and sent round to attend the various meetings by a special train. (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner said Mr. Sathe had mentioned three towns, Thana, Kalyan and Bandra; and he had made inquiries and found that in all the three towns there was only one member who lived outside the two-mile limit.

TRUSTING THE ELECTOR.

Mr. Setalvad pleaded for it to be left to the electors to make a free choice. They had had this free choice since 1873 and in the Select Committee he and other members had asked for instances if such had occurred where this system of choice had been in anyway abused. No instance was brought forward.

Mr. Curtis: That is not so; the case of Mr. Currie, who did not attend meetings, was brought before the Council.

Mr. Setalvad: I understand now that there has been one instance in all these years from 1873 till now. It that a sufficient ground for taking away the freedom of choice from the electors? One instance of that character is not discharging the onus, which lay on those who advocate this change, of proving that the freedom of choice had been misused. What I am pleading for, is to leave it to the elector. Surely, he is to be trusted to choose the right man. (Hear, hear.)

If they embarked upon this change in the section, Mr. Setalvad proceeded, in face of the fact that there had been no serious abuse in the past—and really no case had been made out for the change—they certainly laid themselves open to serious misconception. He did not say that was the fact or the motive, but they lay themselves open to misconception. He had heard it suggested—and here again he protected himself that he did not say or think it was so—that the real reason was to prevent people like Mr. Parekh, connected with various districts but residing in Bombay, who got themselves elected to various bodies, from getting elected to district and municipal boards and getting into that Council from them. If it was thought desirable to prevent this let the Government do it openly and constitutionally as they could do by an alteration of the rule but do not let them lay themselves open to a misconception of this sort.

MR. BARROW'S REPLY.

Mr. Barrow replying to the last point made by Mr. Setalvad, observed that if outside world was likely to so misjudge this Council or this Government and assumed that they would use their power in amending this Act to make an alteration in the matter of elections to the Council, then he did not think it would seriously hurt either that Council or the Government if that charge was made. Mr. Setalvad had said if it were left to them the electors would use their common sense. They all knew it was not always a question of commonsense. They knew what elections constantly meant. He thought there were reasons in this respect they should hesitate to allow the common sense of the electorate to come into play and decide the question whether they should take a representative from outside their limits or not.

Mr. Godbole, Mr. Rodda, Sheik Hidyaallah, and Mr. Vishindas opposed the amendment and the Council then adjourned for lunch.

On the Council reassembling after lunch Mr. Bhurgri was the first speaker. He asked the member in charge how many of these outside members were sitting on these bodies. He understood it was very few.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas supported the amendment, while Mr. Ahmed opposed it, remarking that it would make a very great change in their system of election if they carried it.

Mr. Kamat supported the amendment and Mr. Belvi and Mr. Khandalawalla opposed it.

RESIDENTIAL RESTRICTION NECESSARY.

Mr. Pattani said if they were to create interest in local municipal affairs it was necessary that this residential restriction should be retained. A resident taxpayer had a real interest and wished to be there to have a voice in the affairs in which he was really interested so that it was only right that he should not only be a voter but should have an opportunity to become a candidate. The resident taxpayer, on the other hand, had only one interest and that was in his property and that interest was sufficiently safeguarded by his being a voter. It had been said that if the Government were going to restrict the taxpayer's elegibility by this residential qualification why should not the Government themselves enforce that condition and nominate their nominated members from those who where resident.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin's amendment that the residential qualification of a candidate should be increased from two miles, as proposed in the Bill, to seven miles was then taken.

He thought the limits outside the municipal district should be reasonably wide and he recommended that the English provision should be followed in this matter.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani accepted the amendment on behalf of Government and it was carried.

Verbal alterations to two clauses were accepted by the Government several amendments were withdrawn and classes two three and four of the Bill were passed.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved an amendment to section 15 which proved for the disqualification of a candidate who was dismissed from Government service. He wished to add to the words in the clause after the words "the dismissal having been published in the Bombay Government Gazette" the words as debarring him from re-employment.

Mr. Curtis said this clause as it stood was nearly carried out by what was done now.

GAZETTED DISMISSAL.

A question arose as to whether when a dismissal notified in the Gazette the reasons for dismissal were given, but no trace of this could be found. The Hon. Mr. Waltani said these words were in the Bill originally but were out under an order from the Government which could not be published without the permission of that Government when a dismissal was gazetted no reason at all was given to justify that dismissal.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb stated that if these words were put in, they would make the clause absolutely inert. If a dismissal was gazetted it was never notified as debarring the person from re-employment under Government. This being so it was absolutely useless to put in these words.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe moved that clause 7 which gave the collector power to question the validity of an election makes an application to the district judge unnecessary. He said that at nearly every election, especially in the mofussil, there were always petitions questioning the validity of the election by persons interested. The amendment would enable the collector to appear in any criminal case, and not only that, but to appear when there was no question of corrupt practice at all. His complaint was that the collector should be authorised to start an application on civil grounds. If any measure was required to place the collector in a position to move the criminal law it might be done, but that was unnecessary, because already he could move.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said this point was very much debated in the select committee. The decision was practically arrived at by the casting vote of the Chairman, there was great difference of opinion even in the select committee in regard to this clause. As had been pointed out by Mr. Sathe, at almost every election in the mofussil and in Bombay there were also petitions filed by interested parties questioning the validity of the election, so that it could not be said that people were not alive to this matter. There was no need therefore to devise a further agency to interfere again. The powers were of such an exceedingly wide character a collector could apply to the district judge on any ground whatever not necessarily on corrupt practices but on general technical grounds. It simply meant that a person who felt aggrived at an election if he did not wish to take steps himself could go to the collector and ask him to take it up. This would mean two inquires one by the collector because it would not be safe to act on statements of this kind and then the inquiry before the judge—was it desirable to insert a clause of this kind giving the collector power to interfere in matters which would always be taken up by interested parties.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said, that since the select committee parted he had taken pains to read up the history of the Budget of subject as far as he could, in order to find what had been done in England and other countries to secure the purity of elections. His reading had convinced him more than ever, that there should be one person who on the part of Government should have power to move the court in cases where corrupt practices had widely spread and there was no private party willing to act.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda opposed the amendment and the Hon. Mr. Vishinias supported it.

The last named gentleman said the direct effect of this clause would be to relieve the party whose duty it was to go to court and would cast the burden of the cost and responsibility of so doing on the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Samaldas supported the amendment on moral grounds. He said if a man had not the moral courage to take action for corrupt practices he ought not to be allowed to go in an underhand way through the collector.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said that although they were in favour of the purity of elections, the rate payers of Bombay would most emphatically protest against any official interference in order to test the validity of elections. It was highly undesirable that a collector should be empowered to mix himself up with these cases. It was undesirable from the point of view of self-government, it was undesirable from the point of securing the best candidates, and it was undesirable because Government through its officers, would be made to take a partisan view.

When the Council rose at nearly 6 o'clock only seventeen of the 83 amendments had been dealt with and the eighteenth was being discussed. of these three had been accepted by the Government one extending the limit of residential qualification to seven miles, while the other two were only minor verbal alterations of the others, three were lost and the rest withdrawn.

RANGOON JUSTICES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 29.

Mr. Justice Toomy has abandoned his original intention to take leave in continuation of the vacation of the Chief Court and avails himself of a month's leave from August 3rd. There willl be no one acting in the absence of Mr. Justice Toomy.

Mr. Justice Ormand also takes one month's leave prefixed to the vacation from the same date, Mr. R. Young Government Advocate as previously stated, officiates for Mr. Ormond.

ORIENT BANK OF INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 29.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Orient Bank of India which recently stopped payment has decided to reopen business at an early date.

THE FIGARO" TRAGEDY.

MADAME CAILLAUX ACQUITTED.

THE FACTS RECALLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.

Madame Caillaux has been acquitted.

The bitter controversy which had been raging since the beginning of the present year between M. Gaston Calmette, managing-editor of the "Figaro," of Paris, and M. Joseph Caillaux, the French Minister of Finance, had a tragic sequel on the 16th March On the evening of that, day, Mme. Caillaux went to M. Calmette's office and shot the editor of the "Figaro" fatally. She subsequently said she did not mean to kill him.

The climax of the controversy was reached when M. Calmette published an extract from a private letter which M. Caillaux had written to the lady who is now his wife. The letter was written many years ago. Madame Caillaux was not Madame Caillaux then; she was the wife of the journalist, M. Leo Claretie, the son of Jules Claretie. Three years ago, M. Leo Claretie divorced his wife, who later became Madame Joseph Caillaux. The editor of the "Figaro" had in his possession other letters written by M. Caillaux to this lady, and it was known that he intended to publish them in his journal.

The drama as reconstructed is one of the most extraordinary stories in the history of political crime. Madame Caillaux visited M. Monier, President of the Tribunal of the

Madame Caillaux, who has been acquitted of the charge of murdering M. Calmette, Editor of the "Figaro."

Seine, and returned from the interview resolved to commit the deed which she had convinced herself was the sole means of saving her husband from persecution. Early in the afternoon she went out and bought a pistol, which she brought home and loaded in all six chambers. At five o'clock she went out to the offices of the "Figaro." M. Calmette was not there. She refused to give her name but remained in the waiting-room. Shortly before 6-30 M. Calmette entered the building in the company of M. Paul Bourget. Madame Caillaux sent in a card in an envelope. "As she is a lady I cannot refuse to see her," said M. Calmette to M. Bourget, and Madame Caillaux was shown into his room.

No sooner had he shut the door than five shots were fired in quick succession, three of them entering his body. M. Calmette staggered and then collapsed, and the staff of the "Figaro" came rushing in from neighbouring rooms to find their chief gasping in his chair, while Madame Caillaux stood calm and self-possessed against the opposite wall, her arm held by the servant who had shown her up.

Madame Caillaux when arrested said, "Since there is no justice in this country I will do justice myself. Take me where you will." She then gave up her pistol and walked calmly to her motor-car. As soon as M. Caillaux learnt of the tragedy he immediately sent in his resignation as Minister of Finance, and on meeting his wife at the police station is reported to have said, "Madame, you have ruined my life."

THE FATEGARH MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED ON APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

At the Allahabad High Court, Justices Tudball and Chamier have rejected the appeal of William Hamer who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Fategarh and sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

It was alleged that the prisoner had with the assistance of one James Christie (who was acquitted) and Tawar Hussain who turned approver, killed Mrs. Hamer and thrown her body into the ganges.

Their Lordships on passing judgment said the conduct of the appellant and the circumstances attending the disappearance of the deceased left no doubt that the appellant went with her and took part in the murder. The motive was somewhat obscure, but it would appear that the appellant had been for months befort the murder anxious to get rid of her. The conviction was confirmed and the sentence of death was directed to be carried out.

RE-OCCUPATION OF SURAO.

CEYLON DISTILLERIES.

MR. HARCOURT'S REPLIES IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Harcourt, replying to a question during the debate on the Colonial vote said that Surao, Somliland, would probably be reoccupied in September.

The Malay States loan, he further stated, was not likely to be raised for some time.

Regarding the consumption of opium in Ceylon Mr. Harcourt said that it was bound to disappear with the death of the last registered consumer.

In connection with the erection of excise distilleries in Ceylon Mr. Harcourt said the Governor would welcome private enterprise; but he was not likely to get it unless the security of tender and other advantages were granted which might be difficult to recover and which might impair the control of the excise system.

Mr. Harcourt said he would much prefer to see the erection of distilleries by the Government but they should proceed slowly before the erection of a second distillery was decided on.

There would be time for discussion and consideration.

ALBANIA.

DUTCH GENDARME OFFICIALS RESIGN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

DURAZZO, July 29.

The Dutch gendarme officers have resigned.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

NATIONAL LOCK-OUT BALLOTTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 29.

The Master builders have ballotted in favour of a national look-out in Great Britain.

B. I. S. N. CO'S MANORA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ADEN, July 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's S.S. Manora left Aden on the 28th at 6-25 p.m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Lieutenant Sweet, 63rd Infantry, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas.

Major F. W. Thomas, 44th Merwara Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Lieutenant C. W. Cripps, 19th Battery Royal, Field Artillery, Peshawar, is posted to the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Meerut, on promotion.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. Bridgemen, "M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to No. 4 Depot, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion.

Lieutenant Bayley, "D" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Kirkee, on promotion.

Lieutenant A. C. Brooke, 63rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery and posted to "B" Battery, at Ambala.

Lieutenant J. T. Price from the Home Establishment is appointed to "M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Risalpur.

Lieutenant Scott Tucke, 2nd Battalion. Liverpool Regiment, is appointed to the King's African Rifles.

Captain F. E. Spencer, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Quetta, and embarks for India on the 16th September.

Major Sir G. Stirling, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Mhow Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters.

Major Sir G. Stirling from Mhow officiates as A.A.G., Army Head quarters

Colonel H. M. Maxwell, C.V.D. Bombay, retires from to-day.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 29.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act 1911, the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. L. Hannay, District and Sessions Judge in the Madras Presidency to act as Temporary Additional Judge in the Madras High Court from the date on which he takes his seat in that court to the 12th October 1914, vice the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Napier who has resigned his temporary additional judgeship but will be simultaneously appointed as an officiating judge.

POONA NOTES

LADY WILLINGDON'S ROUND OF VISITS.

A SMART RUN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 29.

While H. E. the Governor was engaged to-day at the Council Hall in hearing an exhaustive discussion on the pros and cons of district municipal administration by the gentlemen who constitute the Bombay Legislative Council, Lady Willingdon went out in company with Lady Pherozesha Mehta and Captain Egerton, A.D.C., on a benevolent mission. Her Excellency first motored to the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission School which is situated in Synagogue Street and was there met by the Collector of Poona, Mr. Montford, I.C.S., and the devoted ladies of the mission.

Her Excellency next went to the Bishops High School and Mr. Maconachie, I.C.S., Commissioner Central Division, the Revd. Mr. Lloyd Arnould, Secretary of the Institution and Mr. Hider the Principal welcomed her.

Her Excellency finally visited the United Free Church of Scotland Mission School nearly opposite St. Mary's Church and was received by Miss Paxton and the ladies working in the interest of that excellent mission.

Lady Willingdon came on next to the Council Hall and remained in the gallery with several other ladies listening to an assortment of debaters who appeared to be conscious of the presence of the distinguished English ladies and waxed more than ordinarily eloquent in consequence.

The Club of Western India had arranged for their ladies' luncheon to be held on the race-course next Saturday, but in view of the unsettled state of the weather the luncheon will come off at the club. These luncheons savour very much of Ascot, and Poona and Kirkee society in skirts are usually seen at their smartest. Callian Mottee the prosperous Bombay milliner has a happy knack of deception in turning out toilettes on the occasion which resemble the latest Parisian fashions, while the manufactory is really in Crawford Market and nobody is a bit the wiser.

Their Excellencies are not going to join in the Club lunch, but will picnic with the General and motor on to the race-course.

ENTERIC IN POONA.

I regret to hear that enteric has began to have its annual hold on Europeans in the station. The first victims in hospital are Mr. Mather the manager of Treachers and Mrs. Mather. Other cases are reported, but they affect those who do not appear to care a brass farthing for their health.

POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT.

The run to-day lasted forty-two minutes during which time seven miles must have been covered, over country which for the most part was heavy going. It ended in a clean kill, the victim being a fine dog jack. We then had a second nice run after a fox which defeated us. The meet was at the 9th milestone on the Nasik road and hounds were taken forward at once and headed the jack who turned back sharp and took us right down the main Bhopkhel Nallah, till he was killed in the nullah. The master presented the brush to Miss Egerton and the mask to the Revd. Mr. Ryall, who was the first man at the death with Captain Dibben, though perhaps her Excellency Lady Willingdon and Mrs. Beck had seen most of the hunt.

LANDSLIP ON THE GHAUT.

Mr. S. C. Mould, Executive Engineer, Poona District reports that there has been a landslip on the ghaut portion of the Bombay-Poona road at mileage 68 and the road is therefore blocked for all classes of traffic. It is estimated that it will take one month to clear.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MODES OF SALVATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m. when Shams-ul-Ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, occupied the Chair.

Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A., read his Paper on "Modes of Salutation."

The following is a Resume of Mr. Mehta's Paper:—

Salutations are frank and formal manifestations of internal feelings. These feelings are feelings of love, respect, reverence, etc. In early times, they were frank expressions and in modern times as civilization advances, they happen in many cases to be only formal.

Civil salutes and military salutes are the two main divisions; and because militarism precedes civil life, both in the East and the West many surviving relics are found from the military and chivalrous days, to provide for the exhibition of our innermost feelings in civil life. Surrendering of arms and ammunition begot a salutation which outlived the military days, and going bare-headed, presenting arms, etc., would be regarded as a relic of the past.

Hands and face are the chief places that can be considered as the seat of external expression of feelings. It is there, moreover, that grimaces, mimickery and blandishments of various kinds come to be exhibited by all animals, including the savage man. These came to be developed into different modes of salutations as at present they are in vogue. Verbal expressions signify different things with different nations; physical welfare and spiritual welfare being the prominent points of blessings invoked in the East.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A WILL.

(Before Sir Dinshaw Daver.)

Re: VERSEY LALJEE DECEASED CANJI ALLARAKHIA AND ANOTHER v. SAFARALLY VERSEY AND OTHERS.

The petitioners, Kanji Allarakhia and Jumabhai Shariff, were executors of the Will of one Versey Lalji, a Khoja Mahomadan, who died on the 10th February, 1913. The deceased had made a will dated 18th October 1912. Subsequently on the 8th day of February, 1913, the deceased, who was then very ill, sent for his attorney and gave oral instructions for certain alterations which he desired to make in the original will. Pencil notes of these alterations were taken by the solicitor's clerk, one Mr. Jamshedji Hormusji employed in the firm of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer. Subsequently these alterations were embodied in a copy of the original Will and Mr. Dustoor, a partner in the above-named firm of solicitors, went to Saraf Ali's house. At the request of Mr. Dustoor these alterations were explained to the deceased by the first petitioner Canjee Allarakhia who was the deceased's moonim. Dr. Rajabally who was present at the time suggested to Mr. Dustoor that a codicil should be prepared embodying the alterations to be executed by the testator. A draft of the codicil was prepared at the Solicitors' office and while it was being revised news came of the testator's death on the 10th of February.

The executors now prayed for the Probate of what the Court should determine to be the last valid testamentary disposition of the deceased—submitting for the Court's decision the question whether the tetator's last Will was the document dated the 18th October, 1912, or whether what subsequently took place amounted to an oral testamentary disposition of the testator.

The deceased left three sons as heirs namely Safarally Versy aged 40, Yacoob 8 years and Ahmed 6 years old. Yacoob and Ahmed were sons by his second wife. The value of the deceased's estate was about Rs. 3,55,000.

According to the first will the deceased's eldest son was to get Rs. 15,000 and nothing else. His sons Yaccob and Ahmed were given Rs. 45,000 each and they were to share equally in the residue left after the distribution of legacies, when they attained the age of sixteen and in the event of these sons dying before sixteen without leaving widows or children the residue was to go to certain charities mentioned by the Executor.

According to the alterations among other things the testator gave Rs. 40,000 to his eldest son instead of 15,000 as mentioned in the original Will. With regard to the residuary estate, according to the notes made by the solicitors clerk, the charity clause was abrogated and it was provided that "on failure of legacies to Ahmed and Yacoob they should go to testator's heirs according to law."

To this petition a caveat was filed by Safarally the eldest son of the testator, the first defendant who said that it was necessary for the court to be satisfied by evidence as to the exact terms of the nuncupative dispositions referred to above, and alleged that the alterations with regard to the residuary clause were not in accordance with the testator's declarations.

According to this caveator the instructions of the testator were to the effect that the residue should be divided between his three sons equally and not two as mentioned in the alterations made in the copy of the will.

Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. Bhadurjee appeared for the executors.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Gupte appeared for Yacoob and Ahmed the two minor sons of the deceased, 2nd and 3rd defendants.

Mr. Desai, Mr. Daver and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the caveator.

On behalf of the petitioners Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee clerk of Mr. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, who made the pencil notes of alterations. Mr. Kanji Allarakhia, the first petitioner who interpreted these alterations to the deceased, and Dr. Rajabally Patell who was present at the time these alterations were explained were called. They all deposed to the fact that the alterations were in accordance with those mentioned on copy of the will and that the residue was to be divided between heirs only in the event of the two sons, Yacoob and Ahmed to whom it was bequeathed in the first instance, dying before 16 without heirs.

On behalf of the caveator the caveator himself gave evidence,, and also a European nurse, Mrs. Macann, who was in charge of the patient during his illness and was present when these alterations were explained to the deceased in Cutchee by Kanjee. The caveator said that his father had himself told him that the residue was to be equally divided between the three sons. Mrs. Macann in her evidence said that she understood Cutchee and Gujrati though she was unable to read or speak these languages. The deceased always talked about his moneys and told her oftentimes how he was going to dispose of his property. He told her among other things that after the legacies he had given, the residue should go to his three sons equally. She also said that the alterations were read out to him, which he confirmed were to the same effect. She had great sympathy for Safarally who was often called by the testator at his bed-side and treated very affectionately by him. She bore out the evidence of Safarali what the deceased had said to him as regards the residue.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kanga the witness said that she did not know why the deceased should talk about his money matters to her; patients did talk about various things. Questioned how she remembers these details regarding the distribution of property Mrs. Macann said that upto now she had only read of misers dying in books but now she saw one dying in reality. "I had reason to remember "said the witness all that happened because it was the first occasion I saw a miser dying in reality. The deceased had a big bag of money on his bed and he kept the keys of his chest tied to his wrist."

Mr. Kanga then applied to the Court that questions in Cutchee should be put to the witness by a Cutchee interpreter and the as he wanted to test the extent to which she understood Cutchee. His Lordship disallowed the application.

Mr. Kanga who said that he did not know Cutchee at all, was then allowed to put a few questions to the witness. Mr. Kanga read from sentences written out in Gujarati.

Mr. Daver—I object, my lord, to Mr. Kanga putting questions in Cutchee. For aught we know they might sound like Latin to the witness.

A few words were then put to the witness in Cutchee who was able to understand some and failed to understand others.

The witness then said that the deceased talked to her in Hindustani about his money-matters and after that she could follow and understand the conversations in Cutchee.

The witness was under Mr. Taraporewalla's cross-examination when the Court rose.

Attorneys for the petitioners:—Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

Attorneys for the first defendant Messrs. Jehangir Seervai, Minocher and Hiralal.

Attorneys for the second and third defendants:—Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhoy & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE

EXECUTION OF A DECREE OF A NATIVE STATE.

VOLUNTARY SUBMISSOIN TO JURISDICTION.

(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HARCHAND PANAJI *v.* GULABCHAND KANJI.

The appellant had prayed for the execution of a decree of the Civil Court of Vyara, situate within the territories of H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda. The original application was decided by the second class subordinate Judge of Surat who dismissed it. On appeal Mr. Mujumdar, Firt Class Subordinate Judge of Surat held that the "darkhast," was rightly dismissed by the Lower Court.

The facts of the case are these:—The appellant Harchand brought a suit to recover a sum of money due on a "Khata" against one Kanji Kapura in the Court of the Munsiff of Vyara in Baroda. It was contended on behalf of Kanji that the Vyara Court had no jurisdiction for two reasons (1) because he was a non-resident foreigner, and secondly, because he had no property in Baroda territory and the Khata sued on had been passed in Pal in British India, and the cause of action had not therefore, occurred within the local limits of the jurisdiction of that court.

The court held that the debt had originally been contracted in Pal, but that the last Khata had been passed in Vyara, and that the court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit although the defendant was a non-resident foreigner under Baroda Law. A decree was, therefore, passed in favour of the appellant. The decree was subsequently transferred to the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge of Surat for execution against the estate of Kanji. The present respondent opposed the execution on several grounds, the chief of which was that the decree was a nullity, so far as British Courts were concerned under the International Laws. This contention was upheld by the Subordinate Judge who refused to execute the decree, said; "It is admitted Kanji Kapura was a non-resident foreigner and owned no allegiance to the Baroda Durbar. It is also contended that on the principles of International Law, as laid down in the leading case of Gurdyol vs. The Raja or Faridkot I.L.R. 22 Cal. 222, the decree would have been a nullity, had the defendant not appeared and defended the suit. But it is urged that the conduct of the defendant in employing a pleader amounted to submission to the jurisdiction of the Vyara Court and that therefore the decree is binding on him and his estate. It has, no doubt, been laid down in Shaikh Atham Saheb vs. Davad Saheb, I.L.R.; 32 Mad. 469, that a person, who appears in obedience to the process of the foreign Court and defends, or applies for leave to defend the action without objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court, when he is not compellable by law to do either, must be held to have voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of such court, and that it would be clear bad faith on his part having once elected to submit to the forum chosen by his opponent and taken the chance of a decision in his favour in that forum, to turn round and say afterwords, when the decision has gone against him, that the judgment was without jurrisdiction. But in the present case the defendant protested against the right of the Vyara court to entertain the suit at the earliest opportunity. Not only that but he did not make any other defence to the claim. It is manifest, therefore, that he did not volutarily submit to the jurisdiction of the Vyara court and the decree is a nulity. See Parry and Co. vs. Appasami Pillay I.L.R. 2 Mad. 407."

Their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower court. The Chief Justice in the course of the judgment said that lower courts had declined to execute a decree of the Baroda court against the respondent's father Kanji which had been transferred for execution against his estate, to the court of the second class subordinate Judge of Surat. The learned Judge of the lower appellate court stated that it was conceded that on the principles of international law as laid down in the case of Gurdyalsing Raja of Faridkot (22. Sal. 222), the decree would have been a nullity had the defendant not appeared and defended the suit in the Baroda court, and that it was argued before him that the defendant had voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction by employing a pleader to defend the suit. As to that the learned Judge of the lower appellate court said that the defendant protested against the right of the Baroda court to entertain the suit at the earliest opportunity and did not make any other defence. Their lordships had referred to the statement of the pleadings and issues in the Baroda court and found that the statement of the lower appellate court was incorrect. The defendant pleaded first that the plaintiff had no right to sue as the sum claimed was vested in him by inheritance as the brother of the plaintiff's father's deceased brother's widow. Secondly that if not the suit was defective for want of parties as the other brothers of the plaintiff's father were not joined. Thirdly, that the paintiff's suit could not be entertained as the money dealings relied on took place outside the jurisdiction of the court. Fourthly that the plaintiff's suit would not lie in that court as the defendant had no property and did not reside or carry on business in the Baroda territory. Fifthly, that the suit was time barred.. Upon this defence several issues were raised. All the issues were decided in the plaintiff's favour after evidence had been adduced on both the sides. The case appeared to their Lordships to be clearly one of voluntary submission to the jurisdiction, the defendant taking his chance of getting a decree in his favour. (see Bossiere and Co. v. Brockner, 6 Times Law Reports. 85; and Voinet v. Barrett, 55 Law Journal Q. B. 39) The case was a stronger one in favour of the defendant than that of Parry and Co. v. Appasway Pillay relied on the lower court for there was not a preliminary decision of the question of jurisdiction on the protest of the defendant and no circumstance or pressure such as the Madras courts thought existed in the Parry and Coy's case. Their lordships se taside the decree of the lower appellate court and returned the Darkhast for execution of the Baroda court decree in the court of the second class Subjudge of Surat.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondents.

RIGHT OF PASSAGE.

Before Justices Heaton and Shah.

SHANKAR BALAJI KALE AND ANOTHER *v.* THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION BY MISS BEATRIX HARDIE.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Balak Ram, Assistant Judge of Poona, who reversed the decree of the subordinate Judge of Haveli at Poona, and dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

The plaintiffs sued to claim a passage of ten feet width between the boundary of the ground sold to the defendant Mission by the plaintiffs and the property of Sir David Sassoon, alleging that a passage of the width stated had been reserved and agreed upon by the terms of the sale-deed passed in favour of the Mission, but that the width had been narrowed in some places to five feet and in others to seven feet, by the Mission having put up a wire fence outside the boundary of their property and the cause of action arose in 1908 when the plaintiffs made a demand.

The defendant urged that the suit was barred by the law of limitation and that the passage had been narrowed by the neighbouring owners of property through the negligence of the plaintiffs. The defendant further urged that the plaintiffs could not claim a wider passage by recovering any portion of the defendant's ground since it had been sold by measurement; that the ground in the possession of the defendant was less than what was conveyed to the Mission.

The Subordinate Judge found that the suit was within time. The plaintiffs were in actual possession of land within 12 years from the date of the suit. The possession of the defendant could not have been adverse at any rate before the 18th March, 1897. The defendant Mission, therefore, shohld allow a passage ten feet wide between their plot and the property of Sir David Sassoon from the boundary of the latter as fixed, and if necessary to remove the wire fencing to allow the ten feet passage.

The Assistant Judge reversed the decree of the lower court on the ground that the plaintiffs' claim was time-barred, although on merits the plaintiff was entitled to a decree. On 18th January, 1897, the property in dispute passed to the defendant, who was put in possession as was shown by her conduct in putting up the stones. The plaintiff remained on the land with the express permission of the defendant; his possession was therefore not adverse to the defendant. The possession of the land being with the defendant for over 12 years before the suit was filed, the suit was time-barred.

Against the above order Kale appealed to the High Court. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments reversed the decree of the lower Court.

Mr. Justice Heaton observed that in this suit the lower Court was of opinon that the claim of the plaintiff was a just one, but had refused to award it as it was of opinion that it was barred by limitation. Their Lordships held that under the deed of sale the Mission was under an obligation to keep an open track for carts, of ten feet in width. The possession of the Mission was not adverse to that obligation. Their Lordships accordingly reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and restored the decree of the Subordinate Judge, which directed the Mission to remove the wire fencing and keep a passage of ten feet in width between the Mission compound and the property of the plaintiffs. The appellants were allowed their costs in this Court and the Courts below.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF JULY 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

580-14—Payne and Co., Haji Joosub Haji Shariff v Lilladhar Harriram and ors Wadia G. and Co.

679-14—Amin and D Daveodar Kallianji and Co., a firm, v. Memon Abba Hoosein. For Consent Decree.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

17-13—Bick M R & Co Kanji Alarakhia & anr Sufarali Versi Lalji & ors Jeh S M & H Tyabji D & Co Part heard 8-1-14.

Short Causes.

286—14 Mehta D. and L. Hemaji Vagechand & Co a firm Chandanmal Poonamchand Part heard 30-6-14.

Long Causes.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

855—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co not to be called on till 31-7-14.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co not to be called on till 30-1-14.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Es. Dastur & Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14 Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

935-13—Surajmal and Co., Manabai v. Sultanalli Allibhoy, Jam. R. and D. Dhunjisha and B. Kharas R.

For Decree Absolute.

1010-10—Dhunjishaw and B Jafferji Ebrahimji v. Sultanalli Allibhoy.

907-13—Judah and S., The Jumna Flour Mills Co., Ld., v. Ratanlal Tribhowandas, Hiralal and Co.

530-13—Crawford B. and Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. v. Nawab Ramal Yar Jung Bahadur and anr., Beck M. R. and Co. Bhai K. and G.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

649-13—In person (a pauper) Amibai v. Vithoba Narayen Vennum Part heard 21-7-14.

741-13—Captain and V. Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

578-14—Patell & Ez. Sahibram Surajmal a firm v. Mukunchand Balibs, a firm.

967-12—Mulji K & Th the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Noni & ors Tyabji D & Co.

313-13—Bicknell M R and Co Esmailji widow Vallibhoy and ors v. Maneckbai widow and ors. Jeh S M and H.

255-14—Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Th Sunderdas & Co. (for a pauper) Dikshet & P (for a pauper) In Person (paupers).

O S 673-14—Mirza M & M Badrudin Abdulla Kur v. Mahomed Hussan Maciece & ors Ardeshir H D & Co Kanga & Sayani 30-6-14.

553—14 Hiralal & Co. Babaji Govind & ors v. Gangabai widow & ors Unwalla P & P.

537—14 Payne & Co Dady Nusserwanji Dady & ors. v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors Mulla & M.

678-11—Judah & S. Mahadev Babaji Bane & ors v. Vasudev Nilkant Agte & anr Sabnis & G Mulji Tha.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan & ors Captain & V Mirza M & M Part heard 1-9-13 for Postponement.

402-11—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan Captain & V.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co. Messrs Maneckchand Kapurchand & firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors Motichand & D.

672-12—Bhai K & Gir Vallabhdas Madhowji & anr v. Haridas Premji and ors Matubhai J & M Edgelow G W. & Co. Raghavaya N & Co. For Postponement.

1131-12—Tyabji D & Co. Girdharilal Fatechand a firm v. Premraj Bhathar a firm Raghavya N & Co.

1285-12—Daph F & D Ida Alias Haji Abdul Satar Sale v. Bai Rahimatbai widow & ors Little & Co.

1289-12—Vachha & Co Jodhraj Snahiram a firm v. Harnarayen Salegram a firm Jamsetji R & D Mulji & Tha.

246-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & anr Subnis & G Chitnis M & K.

459-13—Madhowji K & Ch Hirji Dharamsey & anr v. Charandas Chaturbhuj Bhai K & Gir.

940-13—Amin & D Chandulal Laldas & ors Nathalal Balcrishna & ors U P & P Mulji & Tha Bhimji & Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward. In the Division Court No. 46.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Short Causes.

468-13—Smetham B & Co Arnold Tanbenschlag Nusserwanji Bros & Co a firm.

252-14—Unwalla P & Papa Raina Kasna & anr Mahadev Gopal.

KURLA SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

Mr. P. N. Samant, pleader presented an application before Mr. E. G. Turner, District Magistrate, Thana, praying for a transfer of the case in which Mr. A. H. Firzada, the Secretary of the Kurla Municipality has charged the Superintendent and the Inspector of the Kurla Slaughterhouse with criminal breach of trust. He prayed that the case might be transferred from the Court of Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana. Notices have been issued to show cause why the application should not be granted.

The grounds on which the application was based were that strongly-worded remarks were, it is alleged, passed by the Magistrate from which complainant has, it is urged, reasons to apprehend that the Magistrate has been pregudiced against him.

The notice will be heard on the 6th proximo.

AKBAR PRESS COMPANY.

HANDSOME DIVIDEND DECLARED.

An annual general meeting of the Akbar manufacturing and press Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Mr. Ratansi Mulji presiding, when the following report from the directors was presented to the meeting:—

The year's working shows a profit of Rs. 64,621-13-10 which with the previous year's balance of Rs. 1,472-11-1 makes a total of Rs. 66,094-8-11 which result your directors believe to be satisfactory having regard to the following circumstances. That in consequence of the Bombay Press Factory having been destroyed by fire, no pressing business was done since 30th March, 1913. There was also a fall in the rent income on account of certain blocks of buildings having been destroyed by fire. The scheme for either re-erecting the Factory with the Cotton Press Machinery or utilizing the premises for some better kind of industry could not be settled even till December last and there was no Gin Joint working at Karanja and Ujjain. All these circumstances affected, to a certain extent, the profit of the company. The directors propose to appropriate the sum of Rs. 66,094-8-11, standing to the credit of the profit and loss account as follows:—

Payment of dividend at Rs. 250 per share at 33 1/3 per cent. (free of income-tax) Rs. 50,000,; and balance to be carried forward to next year's account: Rs. 16,094-8-11. The present gross monthly rent revenue of the Company's Press premises at Bombay amounts to Rs. 4,500. the godowns under construction in the front and in the rear are now nearing completion and the repairs to the rear blocks will soon be finished. When those will be let they will bring an additional rent revenue of Rs. 2,000 to 2,500 bringing the total revenue to the figure of Rs. 6,500 to 7,000 per month. This will be a better income as compared with the earnings of the Press if constructed With a view to develope the income of the Company, the Company purchased in May 1914 one Ginning Factory of 99 Gins for Rs. 85,000 at Jalgaon and another Ginning Factory of 44 Gins at Savda for Rs. 33,000 in all for Rs. 1,18,000 from the Official Assignee, Bombay, of the Estate of Tyebally Esmailji Esoofbhoy, the Insolvent. With a view that you may be able to know the present value of the Company s several blocks of buildings at Carnac Road, Bombay, as they stood after the fire of 29-3-13, your directors got the same valued by the Architect Mr. Manchersha N Chandabhoy M. S. A. &c., and they are now valued at Rs. 2,25,500.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of this report the Chairman said:—It gives me great pleasure to state that our Company's position is getting more and more solid which you must have noticed on perusal of the director's report and the accounts circulated therewith. It is more gratifying to note that your secretaries and treasurers have acted very wisely in not utilizing the press's premises of the Company at Carnac Bridge Road, Bombay, for erecting a cotton press factory, as the plot is a very valuable piece of land and thus is capable of yielding a better revenue from rent. Looking to the circumstances referred to, in the director's report, I must say that Rs 250 recommended as dividend per share is a very good amount and we should all thank the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co., for such annual good results of the Company and for the great interest which they take in the well-being of the Company. I think our Company will be able to pay more dividend in the next year as it has of late added two factories at Jalgaon and Savda to the then existing number of the factories.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 250 per share was declared. The meeting dispersed after passing the formal resolutions.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

STRICTURES PASSED ON TRYING MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

At the High Court this afternoon, Justices Sharfuddin and Teunon disposed of a rule issued on behalf of Mrs. G. Kinsman against her conviction and sentence. Petitioner is the widow of the late Mr. Frederick Kinsman, officiating Director-General of Telegraphs.

She was convicted by Mr. Keays Second Presidency Magistrate of being drunk and disorderly and fined thirty rupees. It was alleged she was convicted without being brought to Court, without explaining the charges and without taking evidence. The Chief Magistrate reported that he could not submit an explanation as the trying magistrate had left India.

Their Lordships observed, that if a refutation was possible it could have been obtained from any responsible Court officer. They accepted the allegations and observed that this method of disposing of cases was not creditable to a trying magistrate. The conviction and sentence were set aside.

ARRAH MURDER TRIAL.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justices Sherfuddin and Teunon an application was made on behalf of the accused in the Arrah Temple Murder Case for the transfer of the suit to some other Court.

In this case the accused were being tried before the Sessions Judge of Arrah on charges of murder and dacoity and twenty-five witnesses had been examined. The application was made on the ground that the Sessions Judge had already expressed an opinion which made the accused apprehensive that they would not get a fair trial at Arrah and that the defence counsel and pleaders had retired from the case.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Karachi v. Bombay.

"The Statesman" writes:—All roads now lead to Delhi; and whereas formerly, when the Government of India were in Calcutta, Bombay was its natural port in the West, the port of Delhi must be Karachi. "When the direct broad-gauge line has been constructed," we are told, "Delhi will be 100 miles nearer to Karachi than to Bombay, and Karachi again is over 200 miles nearer to Aden then Bombay is. The saving on rail and sea journey combined means a day nearer to England for mails and passengers, and a substantial saving in the cost of the transit of merchandise." Hence, argues the correspondent, it is the duty of the Government of India to devote all its resources to the development of Karachi. This seems a poor reward to Bombay for its whole-hearted support of the Delhi policy. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and some of its leading merchants have expressed an almost effusive gratitude for the abandonment of Calcutta. Even in their enthusiasm for railways they have approved a liberal expenditure on the new capital. Their action may have been, and probably was, dictated by the public interest, as they conceived it, but we do them no injustice by suggesting that they also felt Calcutta to be a rival, while the competition of Delhi is negligible. Unfortunately, they forgot Karachi. But of all places in India Karachi is the last to allow itself to be ignored. Its rapid progress is trumpeted daily in the press and by sedulous self-advertisement it is gradually instilling into the public mind the great truth that it is the hub of Asia. Its claims to be the port of Delhi will assuredly not lie dormant, and Bombay must be prepared to meet them. On the facts Bombay has no case except the plea of vested interests, which under the present regime are of absolutely no account.

The Yokel and the Scaffolding.

"The A. B. Patrika" writes:—We are afraid the "Statesman," in its zeal to throw mud at the Indian press, overlooked the very important revelations we made in this connection in our issue of Monday last. We advise him to peruse them and be wise. When he does so, he will see that, had there been nothing in the way of Prof. Sarkar continuing "to describe himself as the Senior Prof. of History," there would have been no occasion for him to seek a transfer elsewhere nor of the Principal and the College Committee recommending a continuance of his seniority of position—a recommendation which the Director of Public Instruction rejected, for reasons best known to himself. In our folklores there is a fable of the peasant and the *shashar macha* (a scaffolding for cucumber-creepers). This fellow, who was ordinarily little better than a dunce, would at once be endowed with the keenest intellect and the sagacity and wisdom of Solomon or Brihaspati as soon as he mounted the scaffolding. He would, from that eminence dispense justice and afford solution for the toughest problems in an astonishing manner. Directly, however, he got down, all his intellectual brightness vanished. To the "Statesman" also the James-Hornell controversy affords the scaffolding which makes him the redoubtable champion of a sense of fairness and justice that makes him boil over with indignation at the supersession of a qualified veteran by an inexperienced youth. Directly, however, he gets down to his customary level, he speaks and acts like the foolish peasant and all his respect for fairness, justice and all his righteousness are dissolved into mercurial fluidity.

"MR. POLICEMAN."

CONSTABLE ON THE DIGNITY BEAT.

Two gentlemen farmers who are also reserve officers in the army were placed on trial in Berlin on July 5 on charges of "insulting an official" by declining to call a policeman "Mr. Policeman," and "attempting to free a prisoner, says the "Daily Mail." To the general satisfaction of the public they were acquitted, though one of the accused was fined. The judge rebuked the police, stating that in his thirty years' experience on the bench he had never had occasion to pass judgment in such a case.

The two farmers quarrelled with a taxi-cab chauffeur while seeing the night life of Berlin. When one of them summoned the nearest policeman to settle the squable the latter declined to come because he was not addressed as "Mr." The reserve officer told the policeman that he was no better than a non-commissioned officer in the army, whom he, as a reserve officer, was not required to call "Mr." The policeman took him in charge for "insulting an official." When his friend touched him on the shoulder and advised him to go to the station peaceably, another policeman arrested the friend.

Both men declared that they were brutally handcuffed, dragged through the streets and beaten.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

(SUITE 352.)

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Just received a large stock of—

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CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

NEW DEEP SEA OUT-FALL AT LOVE GROVE.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

The Commissioner reported that he had placed on order with Messrs. E. Wimbridge and Company for the supply of two show cases required for the Victoria and Albert Museum at a cost of Rs. 1,030.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that Messrs. Soundy and Company had again applied for permission for the erection of a skating rink on the plot of ground between the Municipal Offices and the Police Court. The Commissioner said:—

"There is no objection to allow them to occupy the land from 1st September 1914 and I consider that it is an addition to the opportunities of recreation in the City which there is no harm in assisting. As required by Section 92 (a) of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that I have granted the necessary permission to the Company on the following conditions:—(1) That two months' rent in advance at the rate of Rs. 280-6-4 per mensem shall always be paid. (2) That a building of decent appearance to the satisfaction of the Municipal Executive Engineer shall be put up. (3) That if any nuisance occurs or the undertaking be in any way objectionable in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner the rink shall be removed on one month's notice. (4) That the land will not be rented for more than 6 months unless the Municipal Commissioner specially prolongs the period. (5) That the ground on relinquishment will be put in good order; if the lessee fails to do so the Municipal Commissioner will do so at the lessee's expense. (6) That the necessary sanitary arrangements which may be required by the Executive Health Officer shall be provided by the Company at their own cost before the ground is brought into use."

The letter was recorded.

LOVE GROVE OUT-FALL.

Consideration was next given to the following letter from the Commissioner regarding the new Deep-Sea Out-fall at Love Grove:—

"In Mr. Clayton's letter dated the 4th May 1914, he gave details to the Corporation of the steps that had to be taken for the prosecution of the work of providing the new Deep Sea Outfall at Love Grove which the Corporation had already sanctioned. In that letter Mr. Clayton stated that arrangements had been made to carry the new sewer down to low water level. As regards the remainder of the work he stated that Mr. Mackison and Mr. Maughan when in London would consult with Sir John Wolfe Barry as to the manner in which it should be carried out and whether it should be given to contractors or executed departmentally. The probability of its having to be constructed departmentally has always been recognised, and in this connection I would quote from para. 36 of Sir John Wolfe Barry's report, dated the 22nd September 1911:—'It is considered that unless a contractor can be found willing to undertake the entire responsibility for finance, and the provision of plant and staff, for a fixed lump sum with a schedule of prices for extras and omissions and to bind himself in penalties for the due performance of the work and its maintenance for a fixed period after its completion, it would be better to undertake it departmentally, employing a specially experienced resident Engineer and foreman for its supervision and management.' Although it may well be hoped that this work will be carried out without great difficulty it is obviously one in which there is a possibility of unforeseen chances and any contractor would naturally protect himself against the financial loss involved in any such chance by demanding higher rates for the whole work. Still more would he do so if he required to guarantee the work for any period after its completion. Before proceeding on leave, however, Mr. Mackison enquired of the engineering firms in India which could be expected to be at all likely to undertake such a work; but the results which he obtained were entirely negative. On reaching London, Mr. Mackison had an interview with Sir John Wolfe Barry and Sir Walter Hughes, at which Mr. Maughan and I were also present. The result of that interview is given in the accompanying extract from a letter, dated the 12th June last, from Sir John Wolfe Bary. In pursuance of the advice and decision contained in Sir John Wolfe Barry's letter Mr. Mackison has been engaged in looking for a suitable Engineer to conduct the work and in making enquiries regarding the plant required. I did not bring the matter again before the Corporation until I had heard from Mr. Mackison of the expenditure which would be likely to be incurred in the current year. I have now received a cable from him stating that the expenditure during the current year on material and plant purchased in England is likely to reach a sum, aproximately, of £30,000 or Rs. 4,50,000 exclusive of freight. Of this amount the pipes will absorb about £20,000, that is Rs. 3,00,000. and for this competitive tenders will be invited in England through Sir John Wolfe Barry. The remaining sum is made up of a Walking Gantry, which is of great use in sea works of this kind, which will cost £5,000 and other plant costing another £5,000. Permission is required to purchase this special plant though Sir John Wolfe Barry without competition. This is necessary because the plant is of a special nature and is to be purchased at once. I am informed that the price quoted for the Walking Gantry shows that it is probably second hand or at least that special arrangements for buying it have been made. In these circumstances I would request the sanction of the Standing Committee to purchase the plant amounting to £10,000 without inviting tenders. If the work is begun as I hope it will be early in the cold weather and is pushed on without impediment, it should be possible to accomplish an amount which will cost between Rs. 7,00,000 and Rs. 8,00,000 before the end of the current financial year inclusive of the amount for plant of Rs. 4,50,000 just referred to. The total cost of the work was estimated by Sir John Wolfe Barry at Rs. 23,62,000. Towards this amount, there is the Rs. 9,31,000 originally raised for a new outfall, while the sum of Rs. 8,00,000 has been included on this account in the loan of 43 lakhs for miscellaneous works. Only Rs. 3,50,000 have been put down for expenditure during the current year as it was not known when it would be possible to get to work. In view of the likelihood of its being possible to spend between Rs. 7½ and Rs. 8 lakhs I would ask the sanction of the Corporation to the provision of an additonal sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs out of loan funds. An Engineer was selected by Sir John Wolfe Barry who was well-known to and strongly recommended by his firm. As Mr. Mackison had seen him and recommended his engagement I have cabled sanctioning it. As regards the terms of remuneration of Sir John Wolfe Barry's firm, they have proposed a sum of two hundred and fifty guineas for Sir John Wolfe Barry's general advice, including selection of staff and the same terms for purchase, inspection and shipping of plant as those on which they do similar work for the Bombay Port Trust, namely, 2½ per cent. on cost of plant, including insurance and freight, plus actual expenses of inspectors and cost of cables. These terms are usual and reasonable in the circumstances and I have the honour to inform the Standing Committee that I propose, with their approval, to enter into a contract with Sir John Wolfe Barry, in order to give effect to them. I have heard from Mr. Mackison by this week's Mail stating that he is using every endeavour to accelerate the obtaining of the plant that is necessary and I venture to think that the progress that is being made with the work is satisfactory. The Corporation are aware that it is a work which has long been overdue and it is extremely important that the whole of the coming fair season should be utilized so far as is possible.

The advice from Sir John Wolfe Barry referred to above in the Commissioner's letter is as follows:—

"I beg to say that in company with Sir Walter Hughes I had an interview on the 10th instant with Mr. Cadell, Mr Mackison and Mr. Maughan, at which the various methods of carrying out the construction of the proposed sewage outfall at Love Grove were fully discussed. After careful consideration I advised those gentlemen, that, owing to the difficulty in obtaining a reasonable offer from a reliable firm of contractors, it would be better to carry out the work departmentally and for this purpose the services of a man used to this kind of work from a contractor's point of view should be engaged. I promised Mr Mackison that I would help him to discover a suitable candidate for this post so that in consultation with him, Mr. Mackison and myself might determine on the plant required and the method of construction to be adopted with as little delay as possible so that the work could be commenced during the next cold weather.

It was resolved to approve the proposed contracts and to recommend the Corporation to sanction the extra grants.

Complaints were received from Mr. R. N. Kothare and others about insufficien supply of water on the morning of the 2nd June and in reporting on the subject the Commissioner said:—

The failure of supply was due to a burst on the 48 inches main at Sion. When bursts occur all possible efforts are made to repair them as quickly as possible and this is generally done within 12 hours, but it takes a little longer when they occur on trunk mains and consequently some hardship is bound to be felt by the public in such cases. As regards the suggestion that water cisterns should be provided to meet such contingencies the disposal of the matter is being expedited.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to reply to the applicants in terms of the Commissioner's Report

LOHANA KIDNAPPING CASE.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

In this case which was reported in these columns it will be remembered that originally there were five accused including Mohan Maharaj, a High Priest of the Lohana Banias, who were charged with having kidnapped Munghibai, the minor wife of Lalji Purshotum, of Lalwadi, Parel, from her lawful guardianship.

Mohan Maharaj and another were subsequently discharged while charges were framed against (1) Nanji Hemraj (2) Karson Ghella and (3) Purshotum Govindji. In delivering judgment on Tuesday last the Magistrate held that the second accused might have innocently hired a victoria for Nanji in a friendly spirit. Moreover the fact that accused No. 2 was not at Kurla on the night of the 17th April 1914 lent support to this theory. There being, therefore a reasonable doubt as to Kurson Ghella's complicity in the kidnapping affair he was given benefit of it and discharged.

As regards accused Nos. 1 and 3, Nanji and Purshotum, his Worship disbelieved the defence and relying on the evidence for the prosecution witnesses he convicted the two accused.

Nanji Hemraj was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 498 I.P.C.

Purshotum Govindji was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 498 I.P.C.

Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 200 were ordered to go to the complainant by way of compensation. (Sec. 545 C.P.C.)

The fine was further ordered to be recovered under the provisions of Sec. 386 C.P.C.

Munghibai, in the course of the trial said she was penitent for what she had done. Her fall she attributed to the machination of the accused who had administered her some tabloids (varis). She stated that her husband in taking her back had used no acrimonious language towards her but had said: "What was in your (*nasib*) destiny, has taken place.

Messrs. P. M. Vagifdar and Karkhanis appeared for the complainant.

Messrs. Kanuga, Dhondy and Rangnekar defended the accused.

AGRA PROVINCE ZEMINDARS' ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Sir James Meston received to-day a deputation of zemindars of Agra province in connection with an association just formed by them and called the Agra Province Zemindars' Association. His Honour addressed the Zemindars at some length.

In the afternoon His Honour presided at the inaugural session of the Association at Mayo Hall at which there were present a fairly large number of zemindars from various parts of the province. His Honour made a brief speech in the vernacular pointing out the advantages of such an association to the zemindars and their estates, and saying that in addition such a body would be of help to Government in various ways.

Resolutions were then passed duly constituting the association and adopting draft rules and electing office bearers and a committee of management. The patron is Sir James Meston, the President the Raja of Mainpuri. There are several Vice-Presidents among whom are Nawab Abdul Majid, Raja of Salemgarh, Raja Khusalpal Singh of Kotla, the General Secretary, is Rai Ragho Prasad Narain Singh of Allahabad. The chairman of the committee of management is Nawab Abdul Majid. After the meeting was over there was an evening party.

A Frontier correspondent writes that all bad characters, dacoits, etc., numbering some 300 families, whom the Amir ordered to be expelled from the Shanwar country are gathered at Nurdara and Rajgal.

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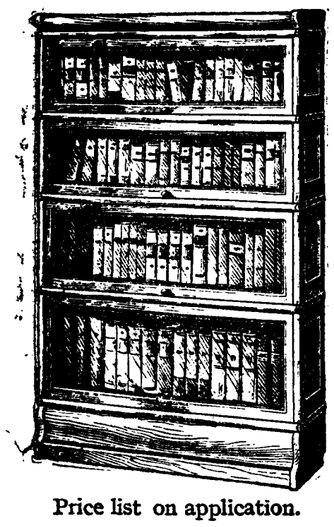

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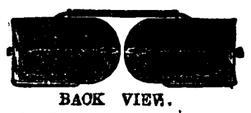

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MONOTONY AND LIFE.

THE BOREDOM OF NAPOLEON.

St. Helena is monotonous and melancholy, writes Vanoc in the "Reference." The island lies out of the track of ships, possesses one landing place, and has lost its whale fisheries. St. Helena lives on the memory of Napoleon, who found in quarrelling with Sir Hudson Lowe relief from monotony. On my last visit a company of infantry was quartered at Jamestown. Discipline was maintained in accordance with the best British tradition. A fine, upstanding, hard bitten young corporal had shown me round the quarters of the half company stationed at the top of Jacob's Ladder. As we were descending the eighteen hundred odd steps, I asked him what he was going to do in the afternoon. "Oh," he said, "I'm going to get drunk." Asked why, he replied, "I get drunk regularly, but not often as a bit of a change. When your ship leaves there won't be another for a month."

Sameness, uniformity, or continuity of tone or sound, the absence of variety in employment, of voice inflection, of mental outlook, of occupation, or of amusement drives more people to drink or gambling than love of alcohol or of poker. The killjoy outlook for philanthropists who punish poor boys for playing toss half-penny in the street and who prosecute poor men for putting six-pence on a horse they never saw is due to the fact that they fail to realise that gambling is not due to vice but to impatience with the sameness of life. The glove is not caused by the glover, but by the hand. A large proportion of the ills of to-day, as is apparent even to the shallowest thinker, are due to monotony. Militant suffragism is an advertisement of the intolerable sameness of life in Suburbia to middle class daughters. Having "finished" their education, they are reduced to dusting the drawing-room, making jam, putting the younger girls to bed, and breaking their hearts over the different parental treatment meted out to impecunious occupied sons and to portionless unemployed daughters.

THE INCREASE OF MONOTONY.

As the world shrinks and the dreams of Jules Verne are realised and the dreams of H. G. Wells become realisable the monotony of the world's work increases. Two causes contribute to the growth of monotony. Firstly, the necessary sub-division of labour consequent upon mechanical development encouraged by great trusts and mergers (which look on labour as a mere commodity); secondly, the decay of friendship between individuals and between classes. The Post Office, for example, employs an army of men and women who do much the same thing at the same hour every day of their lives. They have little to look forward to, and visit upon the public the weariness, disgust, loathing, nausea, and hatred of the tedium and dullness of their work. They are looked on as machines and consequently regard their rulers with aversion.

People who live out of doors, spending their lives in raising crops, growing flowers, or tending animals, never present their employers with the Syndicalist claim that the cow should belong to the man who milks her: the orchid and the rose to those who spray and fertilise the plants; and the wheat, wurzel, and clover to the ploughmen and to the reapers. The difference in the outlook of the farmer's man and the Post Office man or the young Welsh miner is not due to the stupidity of the outdoor man and to the cleverness of the indoor man or the underground man. It is mainly due to the fact that gardeners, horsekeepers, and rural labourers live in touch with the Nature that governs all things. Variety is the very spice of life, as Cowper said. The flavour of life is drawn from variety. Those who taste it not despair or perish.

THE KING OF MORMONS.

Brigham Young, a man of matchless force in finance, in the science of organisation, and in knowledge of human nature, was a polygamist for the same reason that the strongest buck, the strongest elephant, or the strongest bromby stallion dislike breakfasting with the same old spouse every day of his life. Brigham Young possessed a favourite, Mary Van Cott. She presented him with an heir when he was in his seventieth year. As Townsend said of Mohammed, "Brigham was a lover and possessor of women whose sensuousness never degenerated into mere sensuality." Brigham hated monotony, but he was a good family man. He was gracious to his many wives and tender to the majority of his battalion of infantry. Brigham Young abolished monotony by harnessing commerce to theology on the plan of instructing his followers that God Almighty, Creator and Possessor of the Universe, wishes ten per cent. of everyone's income to be held in trust for him by a self-elected and self-perpetuating line of priests and kings.

So great is our inherent repugnance to monotony that some young soldiers actually welcome the prospect of civil war because they will see active service and the tedium of barrack-square monotony will be succeeded by crowded hours of life that, though inglorious, will certainly be interesting. No soldier over twenty-two can look forward with complecency to an old age that remembers the time when white subjects of the King were shot down by him to advance the ambitions of a political Party. Strange as it may seem to the city dweller, life in the country is never monotonous. The sounds of Nature are never the same from day to day. The sea never murmurs the same murmur. Its note changes from the roar of a furious and implacable tyrant to the sleep-compelling lap of little waves on the rippled sand. Sheep seem monotonous to the street-bred man; not to the shepherd. White men look all alike to the Chinaman recently arrived in Europe, just as the Chinese on the Canton River seem to the European to be produced as replicas by Nature from the same mould.

LIFE IN THE OPEN.

As the organisation of society develops this question of monotony will increasingly engage the attention of wise rulers. The late Lord Salisbury's massive and impartial brain perceived the true inwardness of rural conditions when he said that circuses would do more good to villages than parish councils. The venomous gossip of villagers is merely a revolt against monotony. Tom Jones may not beat his wife, but if he is reported to have thrashed her within an inch of her life, life is more interesting to ten other families than if the scandal had never been set afloat. The natural revolt against drowsy and wearisome existence will have to be grappled with on sounder lines than by the mere formation of anti-gambling, anti-tobacco, antibeer, anti-bearing-rein, and anti-suffragist societies. We have not yet made up our minds as a community whether the "Have nots" possess inherent rights to share the amenties of life with the "Haves." It is, however, pretty plain that, whether birth in a white man's country provides each new-born baby with a ticket for the banquet of life or not, the majority working people hold that the alleged rich must ransom a part of their possessions by surrendering the rest in the interests of Socialist monotony.

In Russia, in the United States, in France, and more recently in Austria, dynamite and bombs are being used to realise the larger life and to secure the means of self-expression. Mr. Carnegie has dredged Britain and the States with free libraries. The effect of those libraries has been to encourage the begging-letter writer and to multiply the discontented portion of the community. What can be more humiliating than the daily advertisements of young men trained in free libraries who publish their absence of self-respect, their love of good food, and their desire to escape from the monotony of exertion?

WANTED.

A young City man seeks loan of £3,000. "Any kind readers sending amounts from £1 upwards will do most helpful act." An advertiser, who describes himself as experienced, forty, and unmarried, desires someone who is rich to provide £25,000 to enable him to carry out a plan of his own. An English business man, who despairs of meeting an Englishman to lend him £500, and who gives himself a spotless character, seeks an American who thinks quickly and knows a good thing when he sees it. A refined Englishman seeks a position to enable him to marry a dear little English girl, Breezy Bill declares that he is a gourmand for work and a demon for organisation, and that he will do anything honourable and will do it well for £150 a year. Five bachelors, single through no fault of their own, earnestly appeal to some wealthy philanthropist to provide them with a holiday in August. These examples of monotony-haters who want other people to break their monotony might be multiplied indefinitely. What a comment on our education and its effect on manhood! When parasites preponderate the ambitions of parasites poison the rest of the community.

The State can do something, though not much, to vary the sameness of life. A sound housing scheme that established capable and healthy young couples in homes of their own would strengthen the State more than hundreds of millions of money spent on bribing the unfit or on pensioning the middle aged. The improvement and cheapening of communications would vary many lives now soaked in monotony. This is far more likely to be accomplished by encouraging competition than by the dead hand of a hidebound, cynical and semi-mutinous proletarian officialdom. Look at the immense development of steam shipping during the last thirty years under fierce competitive conditions. I was on board the Royal Mail Steam Packet ship Arlanza, the last word in modern passenger ships. The monotony of sea life for passengers has been recognised by the directors of the company to such an extent that third-class passengers are better off to-day than were first-class passengers forty years ago.

PAST AND PRESENT.

A voyage to-day is a plunge into a wild whirl of feasting, music, and sport. The old sailing ship was rarely monotonous, except in a calm, but occupation was then found by the passenger for himself. Occupation and recreation is now provided by the management and considered in the fare. Births, deaths, and marriages break the monotony of all lives—like thunderstorms. legacies, and sudden flashes of sunshine or of fortune. Human nature should not be tried too high. Though monotony comes from within and not from without, much may be done to vary our own lives pleasantly by intelligent attention to the monotonous existence of other people.

LATE MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Of the men who broke the monotony of the nineteenth century Mr. Chamberlain was almost the chief. I loved him, and was faithful to him not because I loved him, but because I shared his main ideas. He thought I was a rebel, and said so. He wrote against me when I stood for North Derry. Nevertheless, I have no more rancour against Joseph Chamberlain than against my mother. He was a man. He was a bonny fighter. He was a glorious example of the brave man who tries to think rightly, and does not care a straw who differs. Mr. Chamberlain was honest, and that is something more than brains or success. God rest his soul and give strength to his son in the dark days ahead!

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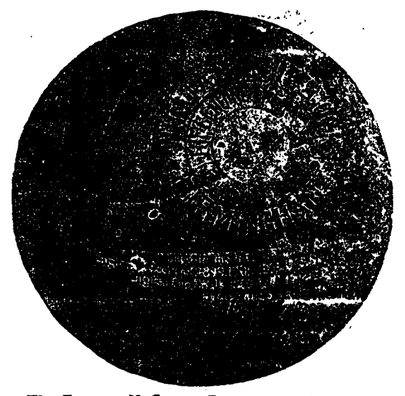

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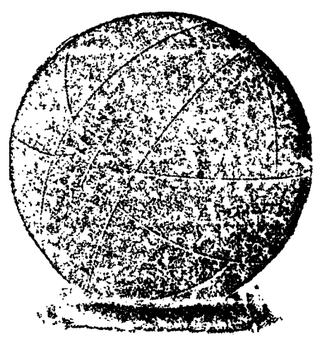

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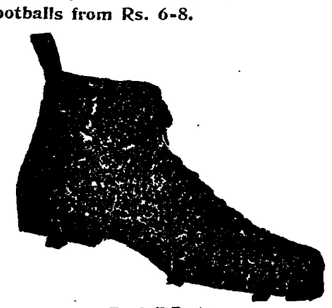
Sizes 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

Per pair Rs. 10-8



Football Boots.

Special leading line, used by all the leading playe
Sizes 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Per pair Rs. 8-8.
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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
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All New Goods to pick from.
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FRUITS IN SYRUP
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GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST OBTAINABLE ON BOMBAY MARKET

You cannot do better than insisting upon having

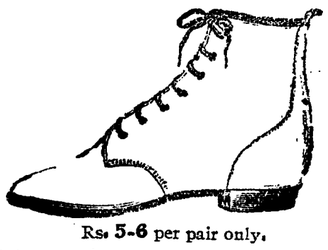
LIPTON'S.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM OR SEND POSTCARD TO

LIPTON LTD.,
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
P. B. 248, BOMBAY.
P. B. 44, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL MONSOON FOOTWEAR.

SOLID BOOT



GUARANTEED WEAR.

Rs. 5-6 per pair only.
These are the special Cheap lines of Boots for Monsoon in Black Leather only.
None more genuine in quality and price.
ALSO
Chappals for Gents and Children.

SUTOR & Co.
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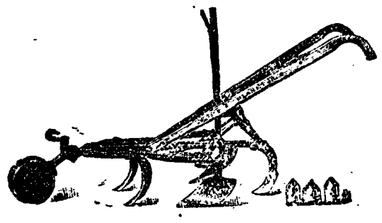
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engine etc.. only always in stock for immediate delivery.

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(STOVE DEPOT.)
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PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Originalbottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS **SUCCESS**

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

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'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co.
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
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Paper Fingers
That Save time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

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MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked
a large selection of
Beautiful Presentation Boxes of
CHOCOLATES.
Inspection invited.

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"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.

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Most Refreshing! Exquisitely Aromatic!!

Try To-day!

GOOD FOR
Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
USEFUL FOR ALL
Healthy and unhealthy.

PRICE.

Rs.	A.	P.			
195			a metal box with	0	8	0
			30 pills packet	0	1	6
65			"	0	3	0
455			a case with a fancy metal containing mirror	1	0	0

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MONSOON LEGGINGS

BEST SOLID BLACK ENGLISH LEATHER
(LONDON MADE)
IN ONE PIECE, NO SEAMS,
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CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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